

2.
MISCELLANEOUS

V I E W S

OF THE COINS

Struck by ENGLISH PRINCES in FRANCE,

COUNTERFEIT STERLINGS,

COINS struck by the EAST INDIA COMPANY,

Those in the WEST INDIA COLONIES,

And in the ISLE of M A N.

ALSO OF

PATTERN PIECES for GOLD and SILVER COINS,

A N D

GOLD NOBLES struck ABROAD in Imitation of ENGLISH.

With COPPER-PLATES.

By THOMAS SNELLING.

L O N D O N:

Printed for T. SNELLING, (No. 163.) next the *Horn Tavern*, in *Fleet-Street*.
MDCCLXIX.

Who buys and sells all Sorts of Coins and Medals.

MISCELLANEOUS

V I E W S

OF THE COINS

Struck by English Princes in France,

COUNTERFEIT STERLING,

COINS struck by the East India Company,

Those in the West India Colonies,

And in the I S L E of M A N.

ALSO OF

PATTERN Pieces for Gold and Silver Coins,

AND

GOLD NOBLES struck Abroad in Imitation of English

With Copper-Plates.

By THOMAS SNELLING.

L O N D O N :

Printed for T. Snelling, (No. 163.) next the Horse Tavern, in Fleet-Street.
MDCCLXIX.

Who buys and sells all sorts of Coins and Medals.

P R E F A C E.



IN our View of the Gold, Silver and Copper Coins of this kingdom we have confined ourselves to speak of those alone, which were not only struck in England, but also the true and lawful currency of it, and that for full seven Centuries. Those contained in the following pages, although struck by English princes, or under their authority, yet were not the proper money of this realm.

The Anglo-Gallic series is fine and interesting, in particular those of Edward the Third, and his Son the Black Prince; the former as duke, the latter as prince of Aquitain, and of equal importance also, are such as were struck by Henry the Fifth, as Heir to the crown, and those of his son Henry the Sixth, as king of France, minted in Paris, its capital. The completest collection of these coins that ever came under our notice, are in the possession of Sir Charles Frederick, Knight of the Bath, and Surveyor General of the Ordnance; many doubts and difficulties which have occurred to us in treating this subject, we suspect may be cleared up by properly examining that fine Suite; however, in the king of France's cabinet at Paris, there are some pieces not in the above collection; which M. l'Abbé Barthelemy, keeper of that cabinet, permitted us to take the designs of; and we seize this opportunity to express our obligations to that Gentleman for that, and many other favours, we received at his hands, whilst we were in Paris.

The Counterfeit Sterlings, we are of opinion, were made during the reigns of the three first Edwards; yet we have met with very few which carry their names, or titles on them, but generally those of some princes in the Low Countries or Germany; and what is still more extraordinary, is, that as few even of them were struck in the mints of the princes, whose name they bear, and some of them we suspect had no mint at all belonging to them, whilst on others there appears an inscription designedly blundered; all this seems to have arose from the little probability of their being detected, as very few were the number in those days able to read an inscription at all. They seem to have been uttered from the mints of some petty princes, which were farmed out, a thing not very uncommon at that time; and we find sometimes those who farmed them, had the permission to coin other money, besides that of the prince to whom the mint belonged, and even the liberty to chuse their own types.

It is to the noble spirit of Queen Elizabeth to spread the fame of the English nation in foreign parts, that collectors are obliged for the Portcullis money of that princess; the only interesting pieces to them, besides, of the East Indian, are the Rupees and Pice of Bombay, with English and Latin inscriptions, and the Fanams, Doudoos, and Cash of Madras. In the West Indies the principal money was that of New England, which they continued to strike for 30 Years; but we are of opinion, many of the others never obtained a currency at all.

Among the pattern pieces will be found some of the finest performances of *Briot* and *Simon*, as also of the artist employed in the Tower, whose name we do not know, that produced patterns against those of Briots. We have our doubts whether some we have given may not be rather Jettons then patterns, by which word we would not be understood to mean, pieces made for computation or play, which is the true acceptation of the word; but a small medal called thus, as being about the size of such a piece, or less, and its work in the same taste; that is, flat, and with little relief, differing in this from a medal, and of this sort it is probable may be No. 15, 20, 26, 27, 28 and 36. pl. 5. and No. 15, 16, pl. 6.

The Gold Nobles were very noted, and Computations frequently made in them, in the Northern parts of Europe, but they coined none, any where else but in the Low Countries; first by the Duke of Burgundy, and then by several of the States, after their revolting from the Spaniards, and it was one of the first coins, struck by the Dutch, as a Sovereign State. We do not know how to distinguish those of Elizabeth's, which we are informed, were struck by the Earl of Leicester when Governor there, from those coined in the Tower, no more than we can the double ones, both sorts were struck at Amsterdam, he infringing thereby the exclusive privilege, that the City of Dort had always enjoyed, of coining in South Holland, and since the Year 1600, the Cities of Horn, Enckhusen and Medemblich, by rotation, have obtained the same privilege for North Holland, or West Friesland.

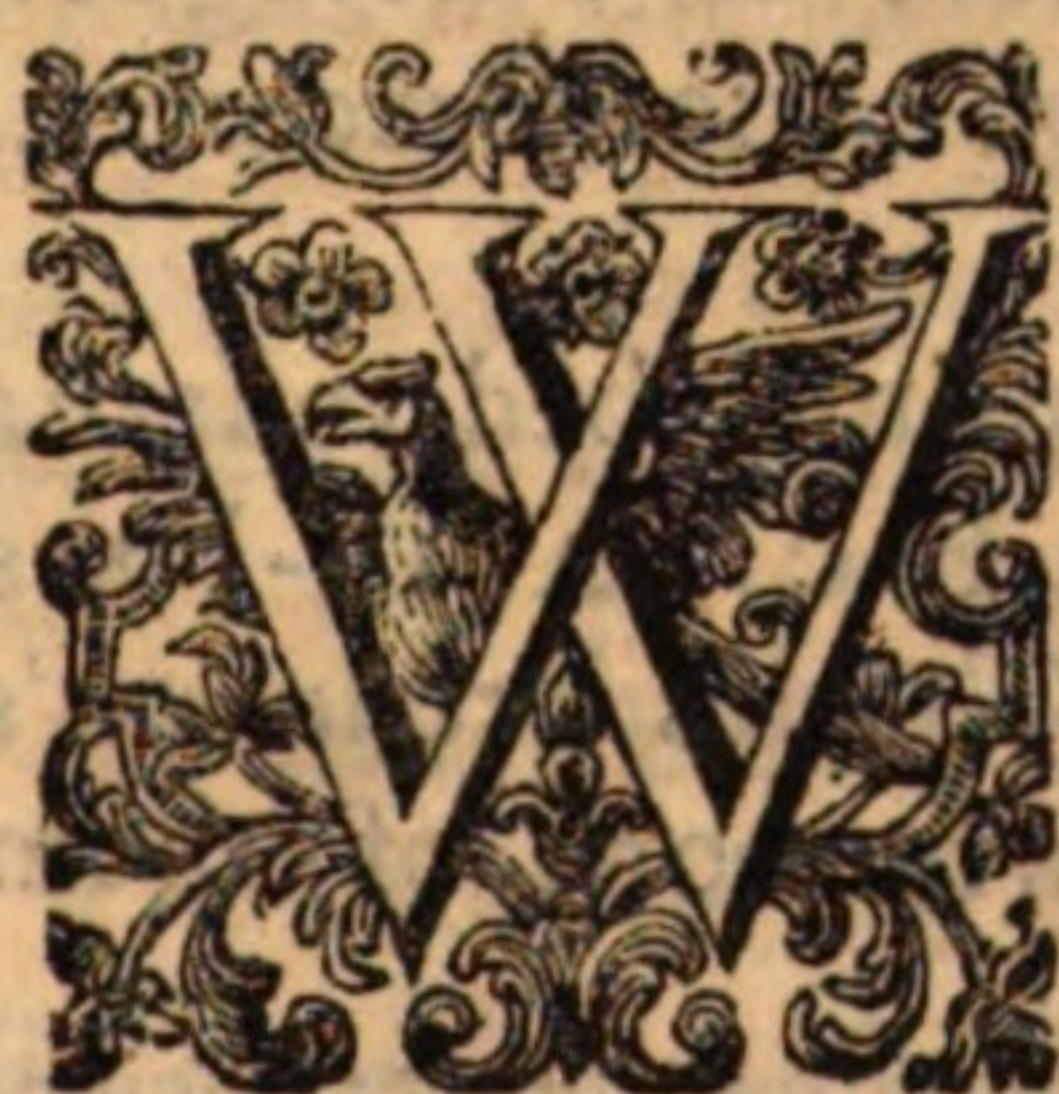
The Countess's Sterling, we are of opinion, were made during the reign of the three first Edwards; yet we have met with very few which carry their names, or titles on them, but generally those of some princes in the Low Countries or Germany; and what is still more extraordinary, is that as few even of them were struck in the name of the prince, whose name they bear, and some of them we suspect had no mint at all belonging to them, whilst on others there appears an inscription designedly blundered, as very few were the number in those days able to read an inscription at all. They seem to have been uttered from the mints of some petty princes, which were turned out a thing not very uncommon at that time; and we find sometimes those who turned them, had the privilege not to coin other money, but that of the prince to whom they were delivered, and even the liberty to change their own type.



by his marriage with Eleanor, sole daughter and heiress of William Duke of Aquitaine, he obtained Guernsey, Ponthieu, Anjou, Maine, and August-
 tines; and lastly of the duchy of Normandy, upon the death of Stephen, in 1154.
 all which his son Richard succeeded to upon his death, in 1189. and having a cross within
 The only piece known at present of this King, is a gold coin, having a cross within
 a circle, with the words Rex Anglorum, and on the reverse side the word
 Agnus Dei, and three pellets in the arms between a cross and two pellets at the bottom.
 We know of no other but Sir Charles's, and one that Vennus was possessed of (A).

VIEW OF THE COINS STRUCK BY ENGLISH PRINCES IN

F R A N C E.



WILLIAM, surnamed the *Bastard*, succeeded his father Robert, WILLIAM I.
 as Duke of Normandy, anno 1035; and on the defeat and 1035.
 death of Harold, became King of England, anno 1066. He
 died in 1087.

The first figure in the plate is supposed to be a Coin of this No. 1.
 Prince, and has on both sides a cross inclosed within the le- Type.
 gendary circle; and between the arms of the cross on one side Legend.
 are four pellets, and in the same place on the other side
 three crescents, and a sort of quarterfoil: it is inscribed, WILELMUS & ROTOMACIS. There is another sort, which only differs in having four crescents in-
 stead of three, and reads ROTOMACIL.

B

It

WILLIAM I. It is probable that both these pieces were struck at Rouen before he was King of England, and they are the only ones to be met with till after the recovery of that duchy again by Henry V.

They are both in the cabinet of Sir Charles Frederick, and in the plates of Mr. De Boze (*a*); the latter of them is in Venuti (*b*), and said to be from Sir Charles's: but the pellets and crescents being omitted, has occasioned it since to be engraven as a different piece (*c*).

HENRY II. This great Prince, upon the death of his father Geoffry, in 1151, came into possession of the earldoms of Anjou, Touraine, and Maine. Also, the same year, by his marriage with Eleanor, sole daughter and heiress of William Duke of Aquitaine, he obtained Guienne, Poitou, Zantoinge, Limosin, Perigord, and Augu-mois; and lastly of the duchy of Normandy, upon the death of Stephen, in 1154: all which his son Richard succeeded to upon his death, in 1189.

No. 4. The only piece known at present of this King is No. 4. having a cross within a circle, with HENRICUS REX on one side, and on the other side the word AQUI—TANI—E in three lines fills the area between a + and two pellets at top, and two pellets at the bottom.

We know of no other but Sir Charles's, and one that Venuti was possessed of (*d*).

ELEANOR. There is also a Coin of Eleanora, Duchess of Aquitaine, struck before her marriage with Lewis the Young, King of France (from whom she had been divorced but six weeks before she was married to our Henry) which has on one side a sort of Monkish M at top, two + + in fess, and an A at bottom, inscribed, DUCISIA; and on the other side a plain cross, and AQUITANIE.

Besides this of Sir Charles Frederick's, there is another in the collection of Thomas Dummer, Esq; which was formerly Mr. Fairfax's; and a third published by Mr. De Boze (*e*), which has a T instead of an A in DUCISIA, and a C instead of a Q in AQUITANIE.

No. 3. Another of this same Princess, coined, it is probable, during her marriage with Lewis, has on one side a + between three annulets, and a sort of semicircle, and inscribed, LIONORA; and on the other side is a plain cross with LODOICUS. This was first published by Clairac *, and from him by Venuti (*f*). There is one published by De Boze (*g*), with the name of LEWIS only on it.

RICHARD I. Richard I. succeeded his father in 1089, and died in 1099.

No. 5. On one side of No. 5. is a plain cross and RICARDUS REX A. and in the area on the other is a cross between two O O's, having the word DUX at top, and AQUIT at bottom. This Coin was published with some English Coins of this Prince (*b*); and was Mr. Locker's, late master of the free school of Farringdon Within, but since lost. Nor is it either in the cabinet of Sir Charles Frederick, or the plates of De Boze.

No. 6. The next piece, or No. 6. has, as the last, RICARDUS REX inscribed round a plain cross on one side, and the area of the other is filled with PIC TAVIE-NSIS in three lines, and was struck at Poitou. This Coin is in Sir Charles Frederick's Collection, and has been also published by Mr. De Boze (*i*), who both of them

(*a*) Monnoyes des Barons de France, pl. 26. No. 7, 8.
monumens de la ville de Bourdeaux, F. viii.

No. 99.

la-Banque.

Coins, pl. 3. No. 7.

(*d*) F. xii.

(*f*) F. x.

(*e*) Pl. 19. No. 2.

(*g*) Pl. 19. No. 3.

(*i*) Pl. 34. No. 9, 10.

(*b*) Dissertations sur les anciens

(*c*) Ducarel, Series of Anglo-Gallic Coins, pl. 8.

* Usance du Negoce ou Commerce de

(*h*) Twelve plates of English Silver

have also another much smaller, with the same type and inscription (except a small crescent in one quarter of the cross); but whether $\frac{1}{2}$ of the other, we cannot say.

The obverse of No. 7. is filled with RICA—RDUS in two lines between a cross at top, and two crescents or semicircles at bottom. The reverse has a cross and four fleurs-de-lis issuing from the inner circle into the quarters of it, and is inscribed, AQUITANIE. Sir Charles Frederick has this piece, and it is also published by De Boze (*k*), but without the fleurs-de-lis; and Venuti's (*l*) also wants them, though he says it is Sir Charles's.

The next piece, No. 8. was published (*m*) from a drawing of Mr. Hodsol's, which we always imagined was taken from one in the collection of Sir Charles Frederick; but this differs from it (*i. e.* No. 7.) as it has in the first place R A under RICARDUS; and, 2dly, in the form of the D, which is thus $\bar{O}$, we should rather suspect it to be a mistake in the drawing, than a different Coin; but, however, cannot determine.

Edward I. succeeded his father Henry III. anno 1273. By his Queen Eleanor of Castile he acquired Ponthieu, and became possessed of the said earldom on the death of her mother Joan in 1279. His other possessions in France were but small; for Normandy, Anjou, Touraine, and Maine, were confiscated by Philip Augustus, upon John's refusing to appear before the court of peers at Paris, to answer for the murder of his nephew Arthur; after which nothing remained to the English but Guienne. And in 1223, under Henry III. all that duchy on this side the Garonne was lost; as Limousin, Perigord, Pays d'Aunis, St. Jean d'Angely, Nicort, Rochelle, &c. most of which places were, however, ceded to him again in 1259, and confirmed to Edward in 1279.

The Coins usually ascribed to this King are No. 9. which has on one side a cross, and in one of the quarters a crescent, inscribed, EDOARDUS REX. On the reverse is, MONETA PONT, in two lines; and at top and bottom is a + between two pellets. There is another sort, which only differs in its inscription of EDVARDUS and PONTI, instead of EDOARDUS and PONT; and having a crescent in one quarter, instead of the two pellets. No. 10. besides the two pellets, has also two crescents in the quarters, and is inscribed EDWARDUS REX; and on the reverse is a lion passant, guardant, crown'd; over which is MONETA, and under it is POTIV. All these pieces are in Sir Charles Frederick's cabinet, and in the collection published by Mr. De Boze (*n*).

On No. 11. is a plain cross circumscribed with EDVARD REX ANGLIE, and on the reverse is a lion couchant, inscribed, DUX AQUITANIE. On No. 12. in the area, are the letters AGL—E in two lines, and over them a lion passant, guardant, inscribed, EDWARDUS REX; and on the reverse is a cross with two crescents in the two upper quarters, inscribed, DUX AQUIT BURD. Mr. Hodsol has drawn a piece like this (*o*), but of the size of No. 11. which is inscribed, EDWARDUS DEI GRA REX; and on the reverse, DUX AQUITANIE. Both No. 11. and 12. are in no other collection but that of Sir Charles Frederick, that we can learn; nor do we know where the Coin lies from which that drawing was made, or the other before mentioned of Richard.

The obverse of No. 13. has a lion passant, guardant, and round it, EDVARDUS R. ANG; on the reverse is a cross different from all the foregoing, as it extends to the edge of the piece quite through the legendary circle, and is not near

(*k*) Pl. 19. No. 4.
No. 4, 5, 6.

(*l*) F. xxviii.

(*o*) Ducarel, pl. 13. No. 5.

(*m*) Ducarel, pl. 13. No. 3.

(*n*) Pl. 38.

so broad: it is inscribed, DUX AQIT. BURDE. This is in Sir Charles Frederick's collection, and no other, that have come to our knowledge (p).

EDW. III.
1326.

This Prince came to the crown in 1326, his possessions in France being at that time part of Aquitaine, and the earldom of Ponthieu in Picardy; and by the treaty of Bretigny, 1360, he had ceded what had been taken from Henry III. part of which, however, was again lost before he died, which was in 1377.

No. 14, 15.
Type.
Legend.

We have in No. 14, 15. the nearest approach to the taste of the English Sterling, than any either before, or indeed afterwards, as they shew the King's head, but not quite full-fac'd, having the Aquitaine lion on his breast, and inscribed, EDWARD REX ANGL. On the reverse is a cross extending to the edge of the piece between four coronets, and inscribed, DUX AQUITANIE. They are the whole and the half, weighing about 21 Troy grains, and the half about 11. There are some of these in the English cabinets of Mr. West, Mr. White, Mr. Hollis, Mr. Bartlet, Mr. Foote, Mr. Brent, &c. but not one in Haultin †, or De Boze.

VALUE.

These two pieces likewise approach the nearest to the values of the English Sterling, and $\frac{1}{2}$ Sterling, of any of the Aquitaine Coins, and are therefore usually called the Aquitaine penny, and $\frac{1}{2}$ penny; but it will be a difficult matter to ascertain what they were current for there. However, we think we may fix the value of the largest between 4 and 6 deniers, and the other between 2 and 3; for the English penny had been, for above a century before, worth 4 deniers, and we should suspect it was now of more value, in respect to the denier, and therefore that of Aquitaine nearly as we have set it above.

No. 16.
Type.
Legend.

The next, No. 16. has the King standing in his royal robes crowned, under a sort of Gothic arch, his sword in his right hand, and pointing with his left: it is inscribed, EDVARDUS REX ANGLIE; on the reverse, a cross of double lines extending to the edge of the piece, and in the spaces are two lions and two fleurs-de-lis, inscribed, FRACIE DNS AQITANIE.

This is the first piece with the type of what is generally called the Hardy, Ardit, or Hardit, or piece of 3 deniers; but this, by its appearance, should be a double one; and there is another of his son's, No. 26. the same: and if so, they should be about the value of 6 deniers. As for the Hardy (q) itself, we find it first struck by the Black Prince, then Richard II. and Henry IV. but it is a doubt with us, if there are any of Henry V. at least we cannot distinguish it from his father's; for that usually given to him with HÆRES FRANC is certainly a mistake.

The gold pieces with this type of the Black Prince, Richard II. and Henry IV. are therefore called Gold Hardies; and we find one likewise of Charles, brother to Lewis XI. There are also silver ones of both Lewis and Charles.

(p) Great difficulties occur in regard to the value of the Anglo-Gallic Coins, as we are often destitute of all the three requisites which constitute value, viz. weight, fineness, and currency. Some judgment may be formed of the two first, from the balance and the touchstone, when we have the pieces before us; but even these assistances (from their great rarity) have mostly been wanting; and the only method we can bring to help us in this case, is by considering the cotemporary Coins of the Kings of France, and supposing them nearly on the same footing.

Deniers, or pennies, were the only pieces current during the two first centuries of our period above, the obole, maille, or halfpenny, being first mentioned under Lewis VIII. 1225; the pougoise, pite, $\frac{1}{4}$ denier or farthing, in 1273; and the double denier in 1293. The gross weight of these deniers were about 20 gr. Troy; but the weight of fine silver in them at first about 14, afterwards 10, and lastly about 7 gr. Troy; as they contained $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{1}{3}$ fine, and $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{2}{3}$ alloy. Under St. Lewis, which is the famous epocha of the French money, the gross weight of the denier was about 14 Troy gr. and fine silver in it about 5 gr. Troy.

(q) It was a Coin peculiar to Guienne, and of ancient use in that province, and thus called from Philip the Hardy *, who began to reign anno 1220. Le Blanc † promised to treat at large of this money, when he came to those of Aquitaine.

† Figures des monnoyes de France.

* Borel Tresor de Recherches et Antiquitez Gauloises et Francoises.

† P. 250.

This

This piece might either pass for 6 deniers, as we have just observed, if it was *Value.* billon; but if good silver, it might have been current for 10 deniers. It is only in Sir Charles's cabinet.

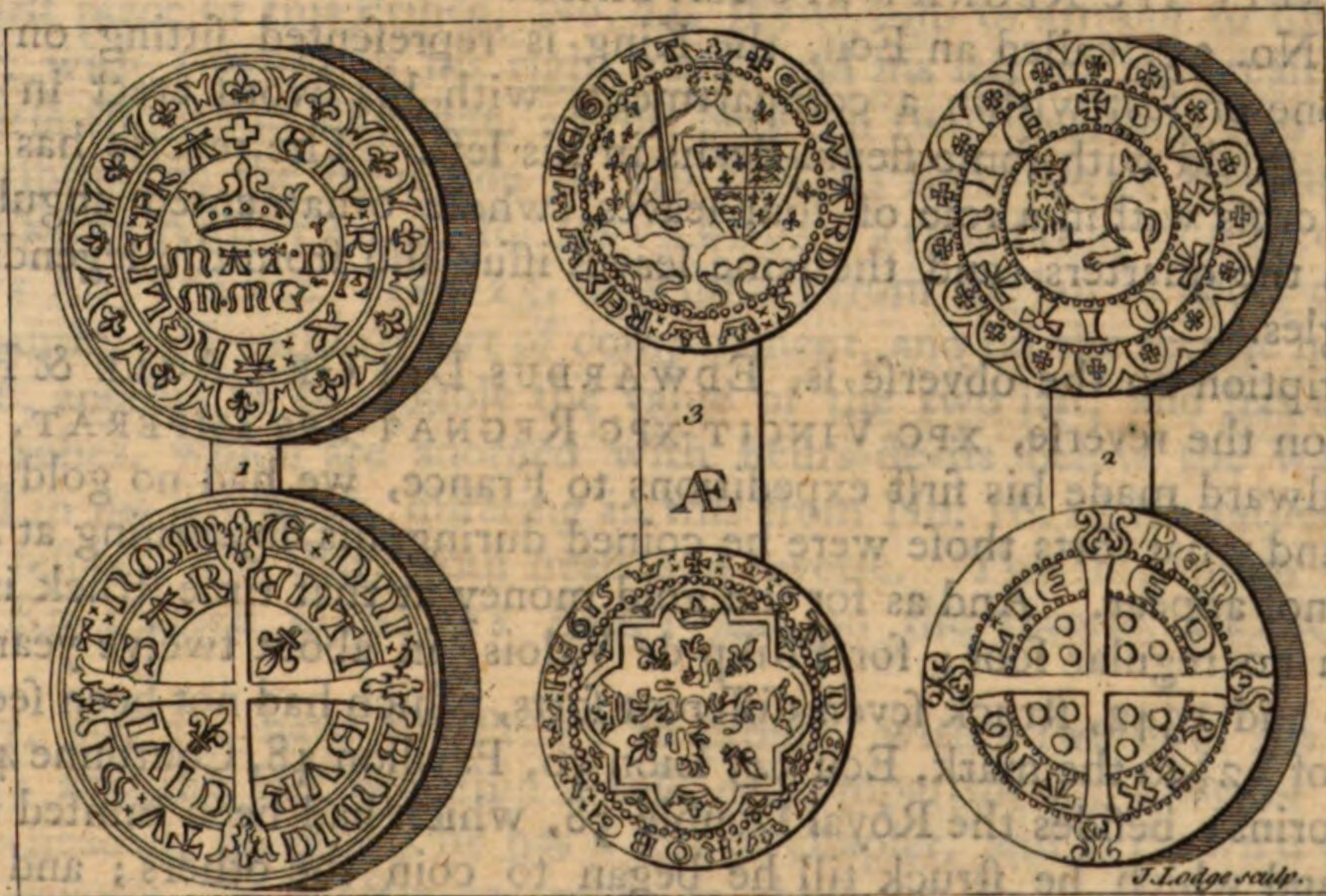
The pieces No. 17. 18. 19. and 20. are much in the taste of the gros tour-^{No. 17. 18.}nois. No. 17. has a long cross within a double legendary circle; the outer-^{19. 20.}most is inscribed, BENEDICTUM SIT NOMEN DOMINI; and the inner, ED DNE^{Type.} IBER REX ANG; and on the reverse a lion couchant, crown'd, within a border^{Legend.} of fleurs-de-lis, and under the lion, AQUITANIE DUX.

The obverse of No. 18. is nearly the same as the last; but the cross is contained within the inner circle, round which is inscribed, ED DNE IBE ANGLIE. The reverse has the common type of the gros tournois, with the addition of a coronet below, and a lion at top, and inscribed, REX ANGLIE—DUX AQUITANIE.

The type of No. 19. is the same as the last on both sides, only the lion the contrary way, and inscribed, ED REX ANGLIE—DUX AQUITANIE.

No. 20. appears to be the half of the three last, and differs from them only in the lion and coronet's being wanting: it is inscribed, ED REX ANGLIE—DUX AQUITANIE.

We should suspect by the agreement both in type and size (for we do not *Value.* know either their weight or fineness) that these might be struck in imitation of the gros tournois of this time, which was of very good silver, weighed about 65 grains Troy, and was current for 15 deniers, when the money was *fort*, or good, and not when debased, or *foible*. This is upon a supposition that they are silver; but if it should happen that they are of a sort I have seen with this type, but thick, and of a composition of copper and calamine, wherein the latter predominates, (that is, a bad sort of brass) they then will turn out only of the ticket or jetton kind, and can have no plea to be called money.



Of this kind we think is No. 1. of Sir Charles Frederick's, having on one side a crown, and under it, MAT. D. M. ME, perhaps for MATER DOMINE MISERERE ME. The inscription round is, ED REX ANGLIE FRA; on the other side, a flourished cross with a fleur-de-lis in two of its spaces, inscribed, CIVIS ARENTIBUS;

EDWA. III. ARENTIBUS; on the inner circle, and on the outermost one, SIT NOME DNI BNDIC. No. 2. is Dr. Ducarel's, which, round a cross and pellets, has inscribed, ED REX ANGLIE; on the inner circle and on the outer one only BEN is legible of SIT NOME DNI, &c. The other side has a couchant lion, as No. 17. with the remainder of the King's title, DUX AQUITANIE, within another circle of crosses. To these we have added a third, probably the oldest jetton extant, which is in the collection of Thomas Hollis, Esq; of Lincoln's-Inn, F. R. S. F. S. A. representing on one side this magnanimous King with his sword and shield, in a field fleury, as asserting his right to the crown of France. Two lions appear at his feet. The inscription is, EDWARDVS REX REGNAT. The reverse has, within a compartment of right lines and arches, four crown'd lions in cross between four fleurs-de-lis, inscribed round, GARDE ROBE REGIS, being intended, we apprehend, for the use of the King's wardrobe.

GOLD.

GUIEN-
NOIS.
Type.
Legend.

This Prince is the first that coined gold abroad, of which we have No. 21. called a Guiennois, wherein he is represented in compleat armour, all but his head, which is crowned: he holds a sword in his right hand, and a shield with the quartered arms of France and England in his left, and seems to stand upon two lions, having a B between his feet, and is under a grand Gothic portico. On the reverse is an ornamented cross within a compartment something like that on his noble.

The inscription on the obverse is, ED D GRA REX ALIE DO AQUITANIE; and on the reverse is, GLIA IN EXCELSIS DEO ET IN TERRA PAX HOMIBUS; that is, *Gloria in Excelsis Deo et in Terra Pax Hominibus*. Luke xi. 14.

No. 22.
LEOPARD.
Type.
Legend.

The next, No. 22. called a Leopard, has on the obverse a lion passant, guardant, crown'd, within a compartment; and on the reverse a cross, whose ends terminate in acorns with leaves, within a rose or compartment of four arches, and four angles. The inscription is, EDWARDUS DEI GRA ANGLI FRANCIE REX, and XPC VINCIT XPC REGNAT XPC IMPERAT.

No. 23.
Ecu.
Type.
Legend.

The last, No. 23. called an Ecu, the King is represented sitting on an ornamented throne or seat within a compartment, with his sword erect in his right hand, and a shield with some fleurs-de-lis in his left. The reverse has a curious ornamented cross within a rose of four leaves, whose ornamented angular points terminate in the quarters, and the same leaves issue also from the legendary circle into the angles.

The inscription on the obverse is, EDWARDUS DEI GRA AGLE & FRANCIE REX; and on the reverse, XPC VINCIT XPC REGNAT XPC IMPERAT.

Gold coined
in Aquitaine
before it was
in England.

When Edward made his first expeditions to France, we had no gold money in England; and what sorts those were he coined during his sojourning at Antwerp, 1338, does not appear. And as for the gold money at that time struck in France, it was upon no regular foot; for Philip de Valois, in about twelve years, or between 1330 and 1342, struck seven different sorts, which had not been seen before, as the Paris of 32 $\frac{2}{3}$ to the mark, Ecu 54, Lion 50, Pavillon 48, Couronne 45, Anges 38 $\frac{1}{2}$, and Florins; besides the Royal Double 58, which had been minted under the last reign, and which he struck till he began to coin the others; and a Chaise, 52, different from that of his predecessors, which he struck in 1346 and 1347. Not one of all these pieces were of the same weight, being between our Noble and half Noble, or the heaviest about 118 Tr. gr. and the lightest about 64. There was but one of these that was continued by his son John, and that only in the beginning of his reign, which was the Ecu, of the same weight; but at first 21, then 20, and at last but 18 carats fine, or but $\frac{2}{3}$ of the value of those of Philip.

This

ENGLISH PRINCES in FRANCE.

7

This Ecu was one of those struck by Edward, and appears also to have been the first, as Le Blanc informs us it was coined in 1339, which was five years before he began to coin in that metal in England. It is the only one of the three sorts that he coined in imitation of those of France, being of the same weight also, that is, about 70 grains Troy, which that in the King of France's cabinet weighs; but that at Southampton weighs only 66 grains, and it was worth about 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. more than our half Noble, or 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. or 4s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The Leopard exactly answers the description of the half Florin of this King, which was to have one Leopard on it, and the whole was to have two. From the weight, as given by Hautin (for we do not know that of Sir Charles's) it answers also exactly; that is, 54 Troy grains, or that of the common Florin and Ducat. But however, from the inscription on the reverse of xpc. VINC. xpc. &c. we think it cannot be one of those half Florins.

The type of the Guiennois is likewise entirely different from any either before or since, except that struck by his son; and I think that the name in old French has some allusion to the armed figure it carries on it, by the weight of that in the King's cabinet at Paris, that in the Duke of Devonshire's collection, and that of Sir Peter Thompson's; that is, 60 grains Troy, we suspect it might be struck on the footing of the half Noble, whose weight was the same.

Besides the Guiennois of Sir Charles, we know of no other than the Duke of Devonshire's, that of Sir Peter Thompson's at Poole, and that in De Boze; of the Leopard only Sir Charles's, and one in Hautin; and of the Ecu that of Sir Charles, one at the free school at Southampton, and one in the King's cabinet at Paris, tho' not in De Boze.

This great Prince, called frequently also the *Black Prince*, was declared Prince of Aquitaine by his father in 1362, which he held for ten years, or until 1372, when he again resigned it into his father's hands, and died about four years afterwards, or in 1376.

EDWARD,
Prince of
Wales and
Aquitaine,
1362.

The first piece of this Prince, No. 24. shews him in armour to the knee under a canopy, with a sword in his right hand, and his left on his breast, as No. 16. The reverse also is just like that, a cross between two lions, and two fleurs-de-lis. The inscription on the head side is, ED PO GNS REG AGLE B; and on the reverse, PRNCPS AQUITANIE, for EDVARDUS PRIMO GENITUS REGIS ANGLIE PRINCEPS AQUITANIE. No. 25. only differs from the last in being covered with a royal mantle, and within a sort of compartment, and on the reverse has AQUITA.

HARDY.
Type.
Legend.

No. 26. appears to be double the value of the two last, and has the Prince in his royal robes, which are adorned with fleurs-de-lis below the waste, holding his sword in his left hand, differing in this from No. 16. of his father's, but is in all other respects like that, both head and reverse. The inscription on the head side is, ED PRIMO GENITUS ANG; and on the reverse, PRINCEPS AQUITANIE.

Type:
Legend.

No. 27. and 28. have the Prince in profile, with a sword in his right hand, as before; and the last is within a rose or compartment; some of which have him bare-headed, on others he has a sort of chaplet, and is crown'd on another; and the reverses are exactly agreeable to those on the English money, viz. the cross and pellets. The inscription on the first is, ED PO GN REG ANGLI, and PRICPS AQUITE; and on the other, ED PO GNS REGIS ANGLIE; and on the outer circle of the reverse, GLIA IN EXCELSIS DEO E IN TRA PAX; and on the inner circle, PRNCPS AQUITAN. On some of No. 27. are found, Eps, PRIM, GENITUS; and on that of Hautin, the word REX, instead of REGIS.

GROAT.
HALF
GROAT.
Type.
Legend.

The

EDWARD,
the Black
Prince.

The largest of these pieces is called a Silver Sterling, in the ordonnance of the Black Prince taken out of the Livres de Bouillions (q). Venuti calls it a Silver Sol, and a little lower infers it was the same as the Gros Tournois. It is called a Silver Hardy by De Boze (r); by Ducarel (s), a Bourdeaux Groat; and with us here its usual name is an Aquitaine Groat. The weight of the largest is generally comprised between 33 and 24 Troy grains, and the half in proportion. Besides these of Sir Charles's, they are in the cabinets of James West, Esq; of Mr. Edward Hodfoll, Mr. John White, and perhaps other gentlemen.

VALUE.

We are told it was 8 oz. fine; that the mark was coined into 5 livres 5 sols; but are not informed, whether the mark of 8 oz. or 12 oz. is of this value. However, we think it is the former; and if so, and that they were current for 12 deniers, or a sol, their weight would be about 36 grains Troy; but if only a Grand Blanc, or 10 deniers, not more than 30 grains, which is against experience. On the contrary, by supposing it a sol, the fine mark would be 7*l.* 17*s.* which is worse than that of Charles V. during this interval, which was but 6*l.* that is, Blanc of 4 den. fine, and of 96 to the mark.

Venuti (t) says, it was of the same fabric, size, and weight of the Gros a la Couronne of Philip de Valois; but he is mistaken in all three articles. That being different in type, was larger, and but one half as fine, weighing 57 grains Troy, and coined at 9*l.* 8*s.* the fine mark.

GOLD.

CHISE.
Type.
Legend.

There are five sorts of gold money of this Prince, two of which had been before struck by his father. On the first, No. 29. he appears sitting in a Gothic chair, or throne, with a scepter in his right hand. On the obverse is a cross within a compartment of four roses and four angles, much like No. 22. and 23. It has two lions and two fleurs-de-lis in the quarters. On the head side of it is inscribed, ED PO GNS REGIS ANGLIE PNS AQUITANIE; and on the reverse, DEUS JUDEX JUSTUS FORTIS PACIENS B. From this inscription De Boze (u) calls it a *Juste*, or *Fort*. That in the King of France's cabinet weighs about 54 grains Troy, or that of the florin and ducat; and that of Mr. Hollis the same.

HARDY.
Type.
Legend.

On No. 30. he is in his robes to his waist, with his sword in his right hand, within a compartment. On the reverse is a cross with the lions and fleurs-de-lis. It is inscribed on the obverse as the last; but on the reverse, AUXILIUM MEUM A DOMINO B. That in the King of France's cabinet weighs 75 French grains, or about 61 grains Troy; the Duke of Devonshire's 60, or that of the half noble. Hautin, p. cxxxiii. has one a little different, he being crowned. His robes are open so as to shew his armour, and it has only AQT instead of AQUITANIE. Mr. John White never had a piece in silver of this sort in his collection, as is reported by Dr. Ducarel (w).

GUIEN-
NOIS.
Type.
Legend.

No. 31. is exactly like No. 21. of his father's, being completely armed with his sword and shield. It is inscribed, ED P GNS REGIS ANGLIE PINCPs AQUITANIE; and on the reverse, as No. 21. that is, GLIA IN EXCELSIS DEO ET IN TER PAX HOMINIB.

LEOPARD.
Type.
Legend.

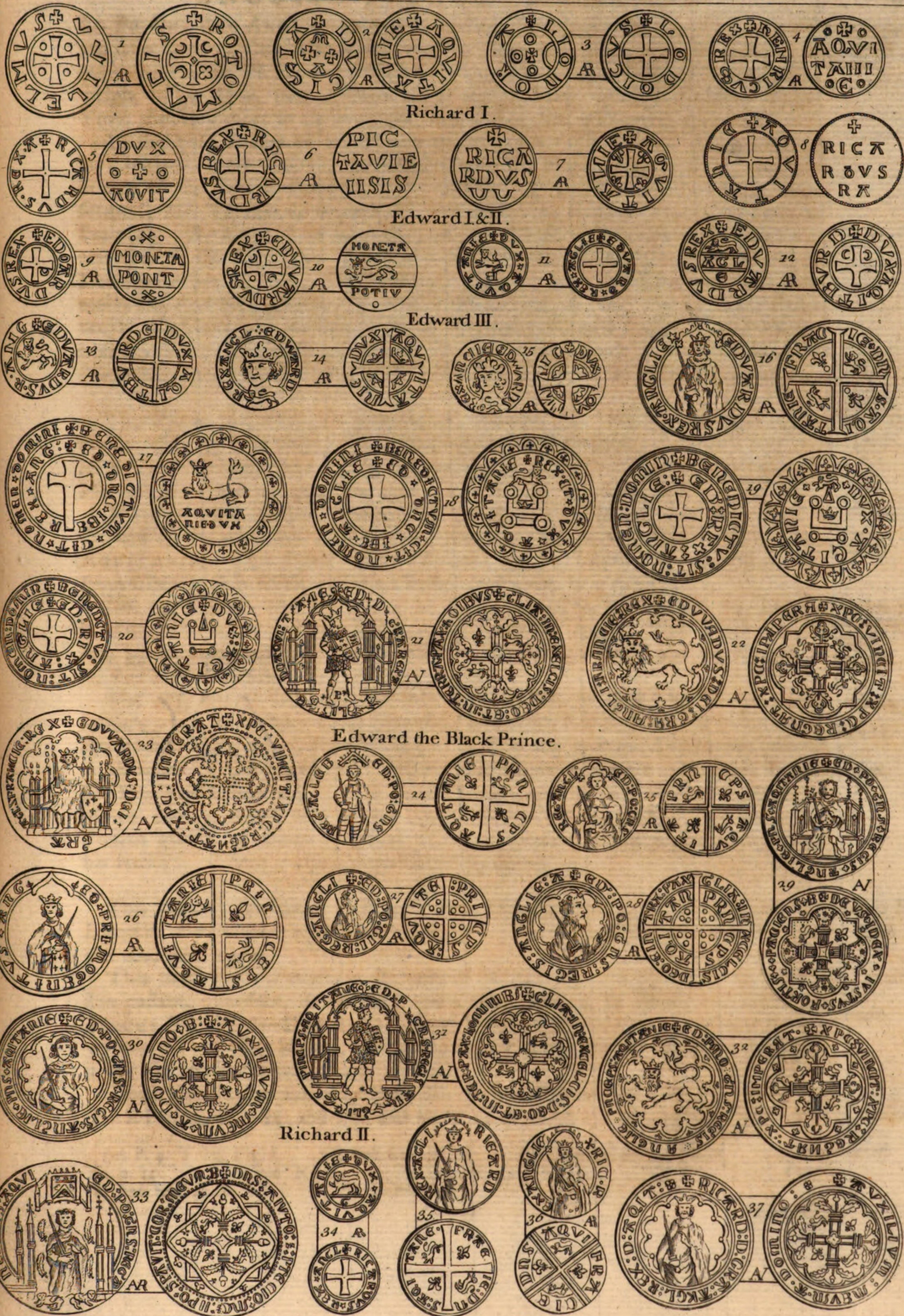
No. 32. is also exactly like No. 22. of his father's, with the leopard, and inscribed, ED PMO GNS REGIS ANGLIE PNCEPS AQUITANIE; and on the reverse also as his father's, XPC VINCIT XPC REGNAT XPC IMPERAT.

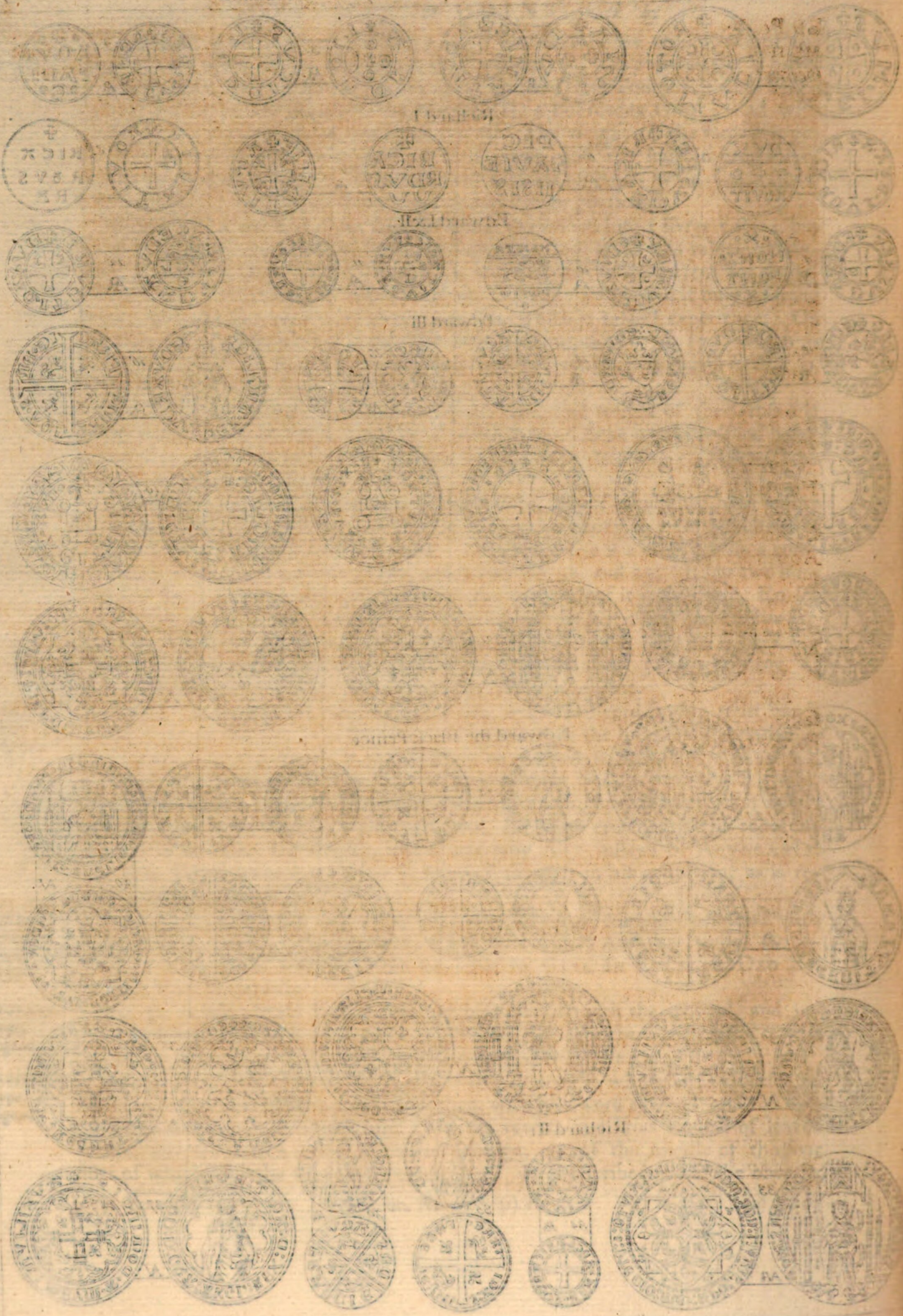
PAVILLON.
Type.
Legend.

No. 33. is the last of the gold pieces of this Prince, in which he is represented standing in his robes under a spacious portico, with his sword as usual, and has two ostrich feathers on each side of him. On the reverse is a cross formed of leaved acorns, inclosed within a sort of curved lozenge, out of the middle of the four sides of which issue the four angles of a square. It is inscribed round the obverse,

(q) Venuti, p. 173, 175.
No 7. (w) P. 23.

(r) Pl. 20. No. 1. (s) Page 22. (t) P. 173. (u) Pl. 19.





ED PO GNS REG ANGL PNPS AQUI; and on the reverse, DNS AJUTO PTECIO EDWARD, ME IPO SPAVIT COR MEUM B; that is, *Dominus adjutor protector meus, in eo speravit cor meum*, Ps. xxviii. 7. The King's, and that of the Duke of Devonshire's, weigh 69 gr. Troy, that at Paris about 73 gr. Troy, and Mr. Knight's 83 gr. Troy, differing more in their weight than any of the Aquitanian gold coins.

All the gold money of this Prince are very rare. Of Chaises, besides this of Sir Charles's, there is one in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire, and one in that of the Earl of Pembroke (a); another is in that of Thomas Hollis, Esq; formerly Mr. Thomas Grainger's (b), and one in the King of France's cabinet at Paris (c). We know of no other Guiennois or Leopard than this of Sir Charles's, and that in De Boze (d). There is a Hardy in De Boze (e), and the Duke of Devonshire has another. Of Pavillons, there is one in the King's cabinet, formerly Dr. Andrew Gifford's (f); one in the Devonshire, and another in the Pembroke collections (g); another is in that of Thomas Knight, Esq; of Godmersham, near Canterbury, formerly possessed by Bryan Fairfax, Esq; (h); one in De Boze (i) (named by him a Double) and a bad print of one in several old Dutch placarts.

This Prince succeeded his grandfather, Edward III. He was called of Bourdeaux, as being born there, and exceedingly beloved by them; to which city and its territory, Bayonne and Calais, all our dominions in France were now reduced. He was dethroned in 1399, and soon after died, or was murdered.

There is a lion passant, gardant, on the obverse of No. 34. and under him a G, and on the other side a plain cross, inscribed, RICARDUS REX ANGL—DUX AQUITANIE. This appears to be a denier; but by Venuti, who published one from Clairac, it is falsely called an Ardit, or Hardy, or 3 deniers.

No. 35. is much like No. 24. of his father, as is No. 36. like No. 25. but he is crowned in both, and is entirely covered with his robes. The inscription on No. 35. is, RICARD REX AGLI—FRACIE DNS AQITANE; and on No. 36. it is, RIC REX ANGLIE—FRACIE DNS AQUI.

The only sort of Gold Coin of this Prince is No. 37. and like No. 30. of his father's; but he is here again crowned, which his father is not: it is inscribed, RICARD D GRA ANGL REX D AQIT; and on the reverse, AUXILIUM MEUM A DOMINO (Psalm cxxvii. 2.) Besides that in Sir Charles's collection, Venuti (F. xxvi.) published one he took from Clairac; and there is another in De Boze, pl. 20. No. 3. which lies in the French King's cabinet at Paris, weighing 70 French grains, or about 57 grains Troy, or between 3 and 4 grains more than his father's. There is also one published by Speed.

This Prince's dominions in France were likewise little more than Bourdeaux, Bayonne, Calais, &c. with their territories. He came to the crown anno 1399, and died anno 1413.

This small piece is much in the taste of No. 11. 13. and 34. pl. 1. it has the lion passant, guardant, on one side, and a plain cross on the other: it is inscribed, ERICUS REX ANG—DUX AQUITANIE. Although it is here put to this Prince, yet we are not clear it does not belong to one of the former Henries: it is probably like those just mentioned, a Denier.

These pieces agree nearly in type with those of Edward III. No. 16. pl. 1. the Black Prince, No. 24. and 25. and those of Richard II. No. 35. and 36. The

(a) P. 4. T. 19. Fig. 2. (b) Ant. Soc. pl. 43. (c) De Boze, pl. 19. No. 7. (d) Ibid. Legend.
No. 9. 11. (e) Ibid. No. 8. (f) Ducarel, pl. 4. No. 58. (g) P. 4. T. 19. Fig. 1.
(h) Ant. Soc. pl. 36. (i) Pl. 19. No. 10.

D

inscription

HENRY IV. inscription on No. 2. is, HENRIC REX ANGLIE—FRANCIE D AQUITANIE: the reverse differs from the rest, as the cross is inclosed within the inner circle, and instead of two fleurs-de-lis in the interstices, has something unknown to us. No. 3. reads, ENRIC R ANGLIE—FRACIE DNS AQI; and No. 4. HENRICUS ANGLIE—REX FRANCIE DVS. This reading on the reverse seems to be transposed, and should stand thus: FRANCIE REX DVS. The type of both these last are nearly the same, both head and reverse, and like No. 25. and 36. pl. 1.

The figure on No. 4. will, upon examination, be found to be the same as that upon the Aquitaine Coin in the Bodleian collection, from whence it will appear how different the figure of it in pl. xxi. p. 291. is from the Coin itself: the legend likewise, which remains, will be found to answer to that of No. 4. or FRAN—CIE—RE, the quarter where HER is supposed to stand being obliterated: but if it had not, it would have been, we think, DVS, as it is upon No. 4. We therefore judge it to be one of Henry IV. at least, if it should be Henry V. it has not HERRES FRANCIE on it.

No. 5, 6, 7. Type. Legend. The Numbers 5. 6. 7. be the pieces what they will, either Grosses Tournois, or only a jetton or ticket, as we have given our opinion under those of Edw. III. No. 17. 18. 19. 20. pl. 1. we suspect were of a similar kind, and for the same purpose as those. They have all on one side a cross inclosed within a double circle, and No. 5. has besides a fleur-de-lis in one of the quarters, on the reverse of which is the lion with a crown over his head, but does not touch it. No. 6. has the common type of the Gross, with the addition of the lion, which is also on No. 7. but he is on something entirely different from what we have before met with on these or any other pieces. The inscription on the obverse of No. 5. is, CIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTUM, on the outer circle, and the same on No. 7. but on No. 6. the word BENEDICTUM stands first. On the inner circle of No. 5. is, ERI REX ANGLIE—DUX AQUITANIE. No. 6. has ERIC, and No. 7. EN DNS IBRACIE—DUX NANCIE, which is unintelligible, and certainly a blundered inscription.

No. 8. Type. Legend. No. 8. is very singular in its type, and we have nothing like it before or afterwards, having a bust full faced and crowned, and on the reverse a castle within a compartment of eight leaves, with a B at bottom: it is inscribed round the head, ENRICUS DUX ET DEI GRACIA REX—ANGLIE DNS IBERNIE ET AQUITANIE ELES. Here again is a legend very different from those commonly found on these sort of Coins; the type is borrowed from those of the Henries, Kings of Castile, and we should almost suspect it to be one of those, and the inscription not quite legible. The Coin given by Venuti, F. xxv. to the father of this Prince, is likewise Spanish, and belongs to one of the Johns, King of Castile.

GOLD. HARDY. There are two different pieces of gold money of this King: the type of No. 9. is in imitation of those of the Black Prince, No. 30. and of Richard II. No. 37. pl. 1. having a three quarter length of the King in his royal robes, with his sword in his right hand, and a fleur-de-lis and lion on his sides, all within a compartment: the reverse has the ornamented cross, like the above-mentioned Coins: it is inscribed, HERIC D GRA R ANGLIE F. D. AQITA; and on the reverse, XPC VINCIT XPC REGNAT XPC IMPERAT, as usual. This piece is Sir Charles's, and has already been published by Venuti, F. xxxii. who calls it an Ecu d'Or, the only one besides being that of Hautin, and is said to weigh 70 French grains, or about 58 grains Troy, and called a Talbot. The other piece, No. 10. differs principally from the foregoing, in having the two beasts on his shoulders (which has puzzled so many) but has no compartment, lion, or fleur-de-lis: it is inscribed, HENRIC DEI GRA R ANGLIE F. D. AQIT; and on the reverse, AUXILIUM

LIUM MEUM A DOMINO, as No. 30. and 37. pl. 1. Besides this of Sir Charles's, which Venuti has also published, F. xxxiii. but falsely calls it an Half Noble, there is one in De Boze, pl. 20. No. 5.

This great Prince succeeded his father *anno* 1412; he invaded France in 1415, HENRY V. and mastered the dutchy of Normandy; was married to Catherine, daughter of Charles VI. King of France, June 1420, and declared Regent of, and heir to the kingdom of France, but died about two months before his father-in-law, or August 31, 1422. 1412.

The first silver, or rather billon Coin of this King, was a Gros or Grand Blanc, current for 20 deniers, having on the pile side his name, HENRICUS, with a cross and leopard, being all the description given of it, and agreeing so far with that of his son's, No. 14. with which we think it corresponded in type and legend, but not in nominal value, and are not at present easily to be distinguished from each other. It seems to have been uttered soon after his taking of Roan, which was in January 1419; for the ordonnance dated at Gisors, 25th September, this same year, takes notice of its prior currency; by which order (k) the four following pieces were to take place. GROSS, or GRAND BLANC.

An Half Gros at 10 deniers, and a Quarter Gros at 5 deniers, both of which were to have on the pile side a shield with three fleurs-de-lis; also a Double, or Mansois, at 2 deniers, to have but two fleurs-de-lis; and a Single Denier, which was to have only one. All these pieces were to have an H in the middle of the cross, which we suppose was to be on the other side. However, not one of these pieces have reached our days, nor do we know any cabinet where any of them lies, or any author come under our notice who pretends to have seen them. HALF GROSS. QUARTER GROSS. DOUBLE. DENIER.

The *Pes Moneta*, or *Money Foot*, in this Coinage, was 15 livres, the Quarter Gros being 2½ oz. fine, and 13 s. 4 d. or 160 to the mark*, each piece weighing 28½ Paris, or about 23 Troy grains: the Double was 1½ oz. fine, and 16 s. 4 d. or 200 to the mark, each weighing 23 Paris, or 19 Troy grains: the Denier was 1 oz. fine, and 25 s. or 300 to the mark, the weight of each being 15 Paris, or 12 Troy grains. We are informed the Gros was on the same foot with the above, but not told its weight and fineness: however, it is highly probable these were the same as those his son afterwards coined, viz. 5 oz. fine, and 75 to the mark, or weighing 61½ Paris, or near 50 Troy grains, which brings the fine mark to 15 livres. VALU.

By another ordonnance (l), dated at Roan, Jan. 12, 1420, or about four months after the last, a new sort of Gros, No. 11. is made current for 20 deniers, which on the pile side is to have three fleurs-de-lis crown'd, and supported by two leopards, round which was to be HENRICUS FRANCORU REX, and on the other side to have a grand cross, with an H in the middle, and round it, SIT NOMEN DOMINE BENEDICTU, which corresponds with that in Le Blanc (m); whereas this of Sir Charles Frederick's (No. 11.) has besides a lion and fleur-de-lis in two of the quarters. Another, published by Hautin (n) and Du Fresne (o), has two coronets in those places, as has also a third in Molinet (p), which is also otherwise GROSS. Type. Legend.

* Mr. Leake, p. 140. has mistaken the fineness of the silver for the absolute weight of the piece, and the number of pieces in the mark for the value of a mark of such silver in the two first; but in the last he calls the fineness, the weight of alloy, and the number of pieces, the value of a mark of such alloy.

(k) Rymer, tom. 9. p. 798. (l) Ibid. tom. 9. p. 847. (m) P. 244. (n) cxxix. (o) Glossarium, tom. 2. p. 643. (p) Le Cabinet de la Bibliotheque de St. Genevieve, p. 148.

HENRY V. very remarkable, as the H in the middle of the cross reads with the legend round it of FRANCIE ET ANGLIE REX; and that round the supported arms is, SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTI.

VALUE. Here is an advance in the denomination of 60 per cent. the fine mark being increased from 15 to 24 livres, the Gros being $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. fine, and 6 s. 8 d. or 80 to the mark*; each therefore weighing $57\frac{1}{2}$ Paris, or 48 Troy grains. This Coinage is enforced by another order of Feb. 1. following (q), wherein they are called *Royaux*, and other pieces of Quars de Gros, Manfois or Doubles, and Deniers, are to have course. The currency of those of France and Brittany are forbidden, there being many false and bad among them. This is again enforced by a third ordonnance of April 18. (r) directed to the wardens of the mint at St. Looe.

No. 12. After his marriage with Catherine, and being made heir to the crown of France, Henry published another ordonnance (s), dated at Braye sur Seine, June 14. 1420, directed to the wardens of the mints at Roan and St. Looe, for making current a new Gros, or Blanc Denier, which was to have the usual type of three fleurs-de-lis crowned, and supported by two leopards, &c. but the inscription was to be, HENRICUS REX ANGL ET HERES FRANCIA. This is only in the cabinet of Sir Charles Frederick, and reads, H REX ANGLIE & HERES FRANCIE.

VALUE. The Gros is here only $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. fine, 8 s. 4 d. or 100 to the mark, and therefore its weight 46 Paris, or about 38 Troy grains, the King ordering the *Money Foot* to be that of the *Huit Vientiesme* †, or 40 livres, and the last being only of 26 livres, here was a nominal rise of $66\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.

No. 13. Another piece struck about this time is No. 13. having on one side a lion passant, guardant, with a fleur-de-lis over it, and inscribed, H. REX ANGL. HERES FRANC. On the reverse is a cross, with a small compartment in the center, whose angles end in four fleurs-de-lis, inscribed, SIT NOMEN DNI BENEDICT. On some the fleurs-de-lis are larger, and project farther than on others. There is one in Haultin (t), and another in Du Fresne (u), (but the last we suspect to be taken from the former) both of which are inscribed, H REX ANGL ET REX FRANC. We should be inclined to think, that the words ET REX are not legible on the piece; for if they are, it must belong to his son, and the order for its coinage could not be June 28, 1422, as in the MS. notes to Haultin (x). Besides this of Sir Charles's, there is one in the collection of Mr. Dummer, which had been first Mr. Fairfax's, and afterwards Mr. Folkes's. Mr. White has also one, and another is possessed by Sir Thomas Fludyer.

VALUE. We are at a loss in relation to the value of these pieces, but think that with HERES to have been a Gros as the last, but not so heavy, weighing 30, $26\frac{1}{2}$

* The same mistake as above, in giving that for the weight of the piece, which expresses the fineness of the silver, and instead of the number of pieces, the value of a mark of that silver, is here again committed by Mr. Leake, p. 142. as also by Dr. Ducarel, p. 36.

† The *Money Foot* is here called the 160th, which we think was the highest of our Henries, and which, about two years afterwards, was reduced more than four parts in five, or to that of the 30th. During the time that the French King, John, was prisoner in England, it rose to the 500th, or 125 livres the fine mark. In this manner of computing the *Money Foot* by the ordinal numbers, the basis, or first Foot, is supposed 5 sols; but for what reason, no where appears; for the lowest it ever could have been in fact, and from which the others should be reckoned, is that of $13\frac{1}{3}$ sols, or 13 sols 4 deniers, or 160 deniers, by the old method still used in England, or of 16 sols or 192 deniers, according to the method of computation made use of in France.

(q) Rymer, tom. 9. p. 860. (r) Ibid. p. 888. (s) Ibid. p. 926. (t) P. cxxvii.
(u) Tom. II. p. 643. (x) Ducarel, p. 36.

grains, &c. Those with REX are said, in the MS. notes to Haultin, to be 3 oz. HENRY V. fine, 150 to the mark, and to pass for 3 deniers; which therefore was after the reformation of the coin, or when the fine mark was 7 l. 10 s. but they must be lighter, as weighing not more than 30½ Paris, or 25 grains Troy, when unworn.

We find by the ordonnance of this King, dated at Gisors, Sept. 25. 1419, that he had caused Gold Moutons to be coined some time before; and he now orders, that those which shall be hereafter made, shall have an H in the middle of the cross: they were 22 carats fine, 96 to the mark; therefore weighed 48 Paris, or about 39 grains Troy, passing at first for 20 sols, or one livre or frank, but were now raised to 30; and by an ordonnance of Charles VI. dated 17th Jan. 1420 (y) they were permitted to be current in other places besides Normandy, but their value was then but 15 sols. GOLD. MOUTON.

By the ordonnance of Jan. 12. 1420, a Petit Florin d'Or is to be coined, which on the pile side was to have a shield with the quartered arms of France and England, inscribed, HENRICUS DEI GRATIA REX FRANCIE ET ANGLIE; the reverse to have a cross with an H in the center, also two leopards and two fleurs-de-lis in the quarters, inscribed, CHRISTUS VINCIT, CHRISTUS REGNAT, CHRISTUS IMPERAT: it was to be of the same weight and fineness as the Mouton, but to pass for 40 sols, or 2 franks. FLEURIN.

All the intelligence we have in relation to the above two pieces, is gathered from the orders published concerning them; for, upon the strictest inquiry, we cannot learn that a single one of either of them is now to be found in any cabinet.

The last gold money of this King was the Salute*, and Half Salute, being a new species of coin minted and made current towards the close of the year 1421, by Charles VI. by his ordonnances of Aug. 11. Oct. 12. and Nov. 8. and soon after, Henry, during the time he was at Paris, or about Christmas, coined them likewise, which Charles VI. by another ordonnance of January 17th following, gave a currency to in his dominions, for the same values as his own, or 25 sols the whole, and 12 sols 6 deniers the half. Neither of these are in De Boze, nor does it appear that Le Blanc had ever seen one, Dr. Ducarel being mistaken in making that author say, that Salutes and Demy Salutes were coined by this King with HERES FRANCIA on them; for he only affirms, that those titles are found on two silver coins; not one of these, any more than the former, being deposited in any cabinet we have any knowledge of. SALUTE. None of either now remaining.

This Prince succeeded his father, August 31, 1422, being but nine months old: he was crowned King of France at Paris, November 12, 1422, his uncle, John Duke of Bedford, being appointed Regent of that kingdom. The English continued masters of Paris during the first thirteen years of his reign, but were obliged to quit it, April 3, 1435, and in his 32d year, or anno 1454, all the other places possessed by the English in France were lost, except Calais and Guisnes. This King died anno 1469. HENRY VI. 1422.

* The old English chronicles of Hall (a), Grafton (b), and Hollingshed (c), take notice of the striking of this Salute when the King was at Paris, about Christmas this year. The first and last of those authors tell us it has two shields on it, and the same had been asserted before by Monstrelet (d); but however, it will appear presently that Grafton was in the right, in saying it had no more than one on it, or that of France and England, quarterly.

(y) Le Blanc, p. 243.

(a) P. 263.

(b) P. 44.

(c) Vol. 2. p. 1211.

(d) Vol. 1. p. 251. Du Fresnoy, T. 2. p. 648.

GRAND
BLANC.
Type.
Legend.

On the same day this King was crowned at Paris, November 12, 1423, the Blanc (No. 14.) received its currency, and continued to be coined as long as the English were masters of Paris, which was near fourteen years, and is the reason of so many being still remaining, as it is almost the only silver coin now to be met with, of the many that were struck in France by our Princes. On its obverse, over the two shields, with the arms of France alone, and France and England quarterly, is HERICUS; and round them, FRANCORUM ET ANGLIE REX: the reverse has HERICUS under a cross between a fleur-de-lis and a lion, and inscribed, SIT NOMEN DNI BENEDICTU. We suspect that these were nearly, if not altogether, of the same type as the first Gros of Henry V. but have no criterion whereby we can distinguish them. However, it is probable the major part of those now remaining are of the last sort.

VALUE.

The money foot on which these were coined was that of 7 livres 10 sols, to which it had been reduced from 40 livres, some time before his father's death: they were 5 oz. fine, and 75 to the mark, or weighed $61\frac{1}{2}$ Paris grains, or about 50 grains Troy. The pound Troy of standard silver in England at this time was 32 s. and of fine $34\frac{1}{2}$ s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. at which rate the Paris mark is 22 s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. the livre 3 s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d. the sol $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. and this Blanc was worth $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Sterling.

PETIT
BLANC.
Type.
Legend.

The Petit Blanc, No. 15. or half the Grand Blanc, has, like that, the two shields; but instead of the word HERICUS over them, has a crown, and inscribed, HENRICUS REX. The same word is omitted under the cross on the reverse, having round it the remainder of the titles, FRANCORUM ET ANGLIE. The MS. notes to Haultin make this of the St. Looe coinage of 1420; but that piece was No. 11. quite different in all respects. No. 16. is also an Half Blanc, which has neither the word HERICUS, nor a crown over the two shields, like the other; but reads, HENRICUS REX, as that does. The reverse has the cross, like the other; but it is between H. R. instead of the fleur-de-lis, and inscribed, SIT NOMEN DNI BENEDICTU.

VALUE.

Both these pieces are in Haultin (z) and Le Blanc (a), but the last is only in Du Fresne (b), who says it is like the whole; and the MS. to Haultin (c) makes it 5 oz. fine, 150 to the mark, or weighing $30\frac{2}{3}$ Paris grains, or about 25 grains Troy; but those notes are wrong in making the former like those struck at St. Looe.

DOUBLE
PARISIS.
Type.
Legend.

On the obverse of No. 17. is the word HERI crowned, and under it a fleur-de-lis and lion, with the inscription, FRANCORUM & AGL REX: its reverse shews a cross fleury, inscribed, CIVIS PARISIUS. This piece is engraved in Le Blanc as a Double Parisis; it is also in Du Fresne's plate, T. 2. p. 643. but in his description of it, he says its value was a Denier Parisis, that it was $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. fine, and weighed 23 Paris grains, or 19 grains Troy; therefore the fine mark is $6\frac{2}{3}$ livres Paris, or about 8 livres Tournois; agreeing nearly with the money foot of Henry VI. and, if this data is right, makes us suspect it rather to be a denier than a double: it is also in Haultin.

VALUE.

DENIER
PARISIS.
Type.
Legend.

The obverse of No. 18. is like the last, only has not the fleur-de-lis and lion, and in the inscription has ET ANGL, instead of & AGL: the reverse has the same cross also as that, but is within the inner circle, and not extended to the edge of the piece, as that is. This stands in Le Blanc as a Denier Parisis, as also in Du Fresne, but no name to it on the plate; nor does he mention or describe it at all: it is likewise in Haultin, the MS. notes to which make it $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz. fine, 180 to the

VALUE.

(z) P. cxxv.

(a) P. 144.

(b) T. 11. p. 643.

(c) Ducarel, p. 42.

mark, or weighing $25\frac{1}{2}$ Paris, or about 21 grains Troy; therefore the Money HENRY VI. Foot 7 livres 4 sols.

We are of opinion that No. 19. is a Double Tournois. On one side is a lion ^{DOUBLE} passant, guardant, inscribed, HENRICUS REX; on the other side, round a plain ^{TOURNOIS.} cross, with an H in the center, is TURONUS CIVIS. We know nothing of its weight or fineness, nor any other besides this of Sir Charles Frederick's.

A lion passant, guardant, with a fleur-de-lis over its back, is on the obverse ^{DENIER} of No. 20. much like No. 13. it is inscribed, H REX FRANC ET ANGL: the ^{TOURNOIS.} reverse has TURONUS CIVIS round a plain cross, which has an H in its center. This piece is in Le Blanc, as also in Du Fresne, who calls it a Petit Denier Tournois, and is made to be $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. fine, and to weigh 20 grains Paris (about 16 Troy); therefore the Foot would be but about 4 livres 12 sols, which must be a mistake. I should therefore rather suppose the fineness to be $1\frac{1}{2}$, instead of $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz. by which the Foot will be 7 livres $13\frac{1}{2}$ sols, or near the true one of this time. Haultin has one in his work.

The last piece of this King is the Maille, No. 21. having on one side a lion, ^{MAILLE, or} with a fleur-de-lis before him, inscribed, H FRANC ET ANGL REX; and on the ^{OBOLE.} reverse, round a plain cross, is OBOLUS CIVIS. Le Blanc and Du Fresne both have it; called by the latter a Petit Maille Tournois, being 1 oz. fine, weighing 15 Paris grains ($12\frac{1}{2}$ Troy) therefore the Foot about 7 livres $13\frac{1}{2}$ sols. Haultin likewise has this piece. Dr. Ducarel would prove these two last pieces to be of Henry V. and struck in consequence of the ordonnance of September 25, 1419; but it is there expressly said, that the former had three fleurs-de-lis, and the latter two.

The first gold coined by this Prince was a Salute (No. 22.) which was either ^{GOLD.} minted, or a currency given to it, by an ordonnance of Feb. 1423: the obverse had on it the Salutation; the hands of the angel are lifted up, and those of the ^{1st SALUTE.} Virgin folded over her breast. The word AVE is in a scroll over a crowned shield, ^{Type.} with the arms of France and England quartered together, which stands between ^{Legend.} them, the inscription being, HENRICUS REX ANGLIE ET FRAN. The reverse has a long cross between a lion and a fleur-de-lis, within a compartment, and is inscribed, XPC VINCIT XPC REGNAT XPC IMPERAT. It is very probable that the Salute of his father was in every part like this, but the word HÆRES instead of REX, and both of them nearly like that of Charles VI. (d) except the titles, arms, and a lion instead of a fleur-de-lis, on the left side of the cross. It was first published by Haultin, p. 129. then by Du Fresne, T. 2. p. 630. which is all the intelligence we have concerning it; nor do we know where any one of them is now to be found.

It appears from Le Blanc, p. 330. that they were fine gold, and that there was ^{VALUE.} 63 to the mark, weighed each 73 Paris, or 60 Troy grains, which corresponds with that of the half of our Edward's noble: it was current for 25 sols, therefore the fine mark was coined into 78 livres 15 sols, and the proportion about $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

The gold money generally met with of this King, is that Salute (No. 23.) ^{2d SALUTE.} coined in consequence of the ordonnance of September 6, 1423; the principal ^{Type.} difference of which in its type from the other, is, that the scroll with AVE is held ^{Legend.} by the angel, the Virgin has her hands elevated instead of folded, and there are two shields, neither of them crowned; one at the feet of the Virgin, with the arms of France alone, and the other contains France and England quarterly, and

(d) Haultin, p. 121. Le Blanc, p. 238.

HENRY VI. round it, HENRICUS DEI GRA FRANCORU & AGLIE REX: the reverse is the same as the other, and has an H at the bottom of the cross, which it is probable was also on that, but by accident omitted. There was also an Half Salute coined, but it is probable only a few, as we never heard of but one, which is in the cabinet of the late Hugh Howard, Esq;

VALUE. This was also fine gold, but was lighter than the first, there being 70 to the mark, weighing $65\frac{5}{7}$ Paris, or 54 grains Troy, equal to that of the half noble of this King and his father's: it was current for $22\frac{1}{2}$ sols, which was exactly in proportion to the first, or seven eighths of it, both in weight and value, and therefore no alteration made in that of the fine mark. The livre was worth near 3 shillings, and about $6\frac{2}{3}$ to one pound Sterling, but at present the pound Sterling is worth near 23 French livres.

ANGELOT. This King likewise afterwards caused another sort of Coin, called an Angelot (No. 24.) to be minted, probably by an ordonnance of June 24, 1427 (e): it is thus called from its type, which is an angel with the two shields of France alone, and France and England quarterly, which are before him: the inscription is, HENRICUS FRANCORUM ET ANGLIE REX. The reverse is like the two last, both in type and inscription, except the H under the cross, and the compartment:

VALUE. it was fine gold, 105 to the mark, or weighs near 44 Paris, or 36 Troy grains, and was current for 15 sols, being $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Salute; or the Salute was $1\frac{1}{2}$ Angelots, answering exactly to each other, according to these values: it is a very rare piece, as we know of no other but this of Sir Charles's, that in the collection of the Earl of Pembroke, and one in the King of France's cabinet at Paris: it has been engraved also in Haultin and Du Fresne.

FRANK. We are informed by Le Blanc (f), that it was the general opinion the English Type. coined no other sorts of money in France than the Salute and Angelot; but, Legend. however, it appears they also struck a Frank (No. 25.) on whose obverse there is the King on horseback, armed cap-a-pie, a crown upon his helmet, his sword drawn ready to strike, and his armour and that of his horse semeé of fleurs-de-lis and lions: it is inscribed, HENRICUS D G FRANC & ANGLIE REX: on the reverse an ornamented cross within a compartment of four arches, inscribed, XPS VINCIT XPS REGNAT XPS IMPERAT.

VALUE. This sort of Coin was first struck by John, King of France*, upon his return from England, and were so called from their value of a frank, livre, or 20 sols: their weight was the same as that of the first Salute; that is, 60 grains, or half the Edward's noble. I find there was another sort, of 80 to the mark, in 1423, or weighing but 48 Troy grains. As to the weight of Henry's, Le Blanc himself could not determine (g); neither do we know that of Sir Charles Frederick's.

NOBLE. That this King struck such a piece as this in France, as also the $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$, appears expressly from an ordonnance of his, published in January 1426; but we are sorry to say, we have no criterion by which we can discover these from those that were struck in England, any more than we are able to distinguish these last, when struck in different towns of England, from one another; and the case is the same in regard to those formerly struck in different parts of the Low Coun-

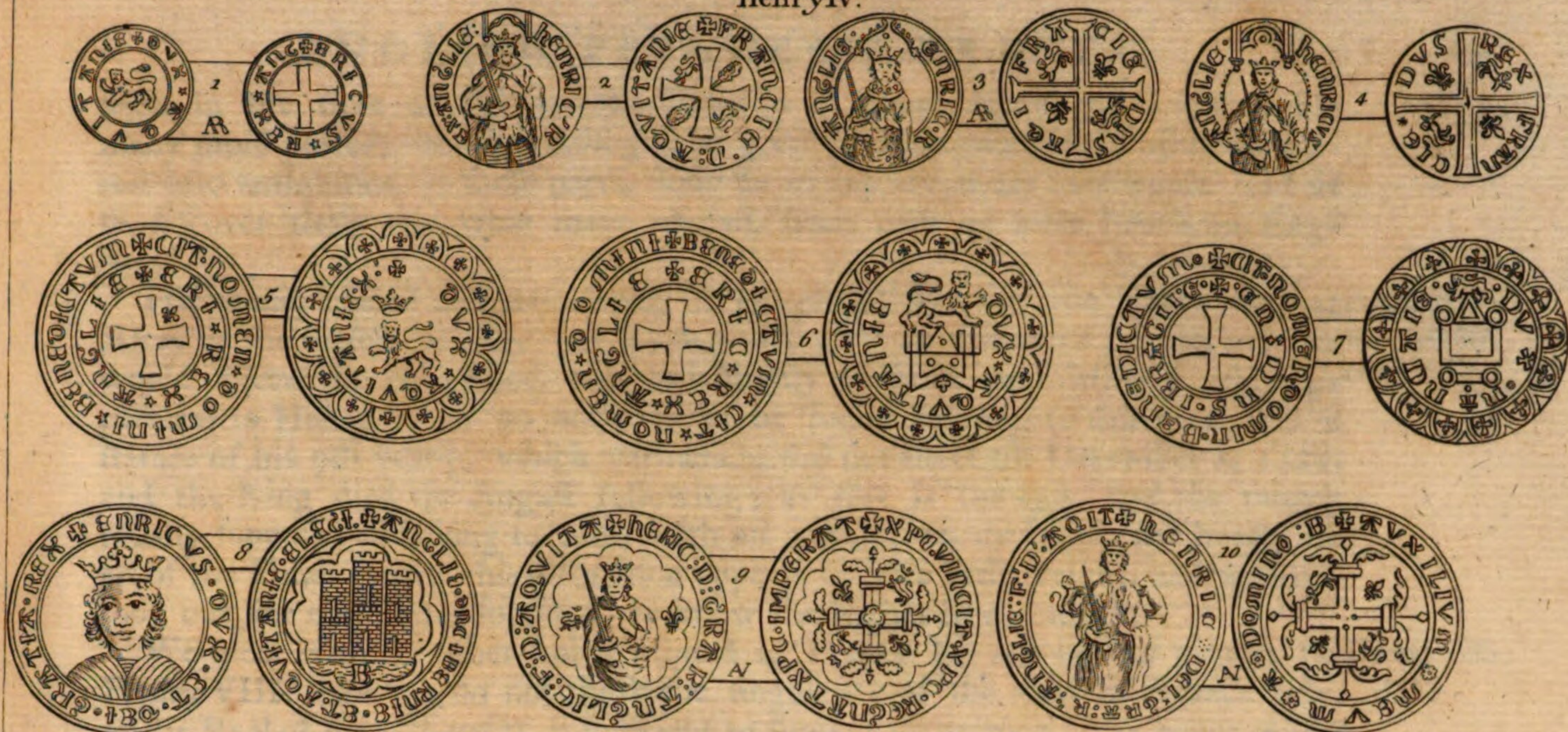
* Several Princes coined pieces nearly of this type, as those of Flanders, Burgundy, Guelders, Brittany, Bearn, Arragon, Savoy, Milan, &c. all which were usually called Ryders; and in 1606 the same was done by the states of the United Provinces, and, after being discontinued for some time, was again revived, anno 1749, of the same intrinsic, but a higher nominal value; that is, 14 guilders instead of 10 $\frac{1}{16}$.

(e) Le Blanc, p. 330.

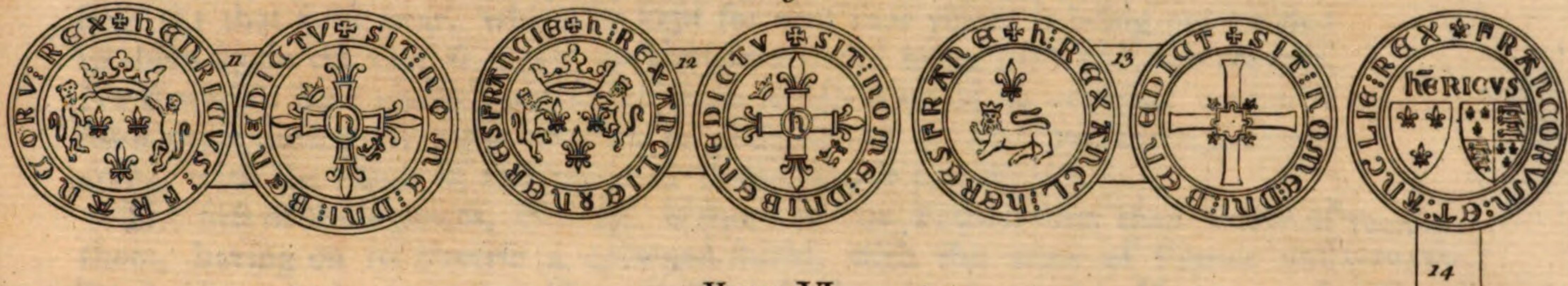
(f) Ibid. p. 244.

(g) Ibid. p. 7.

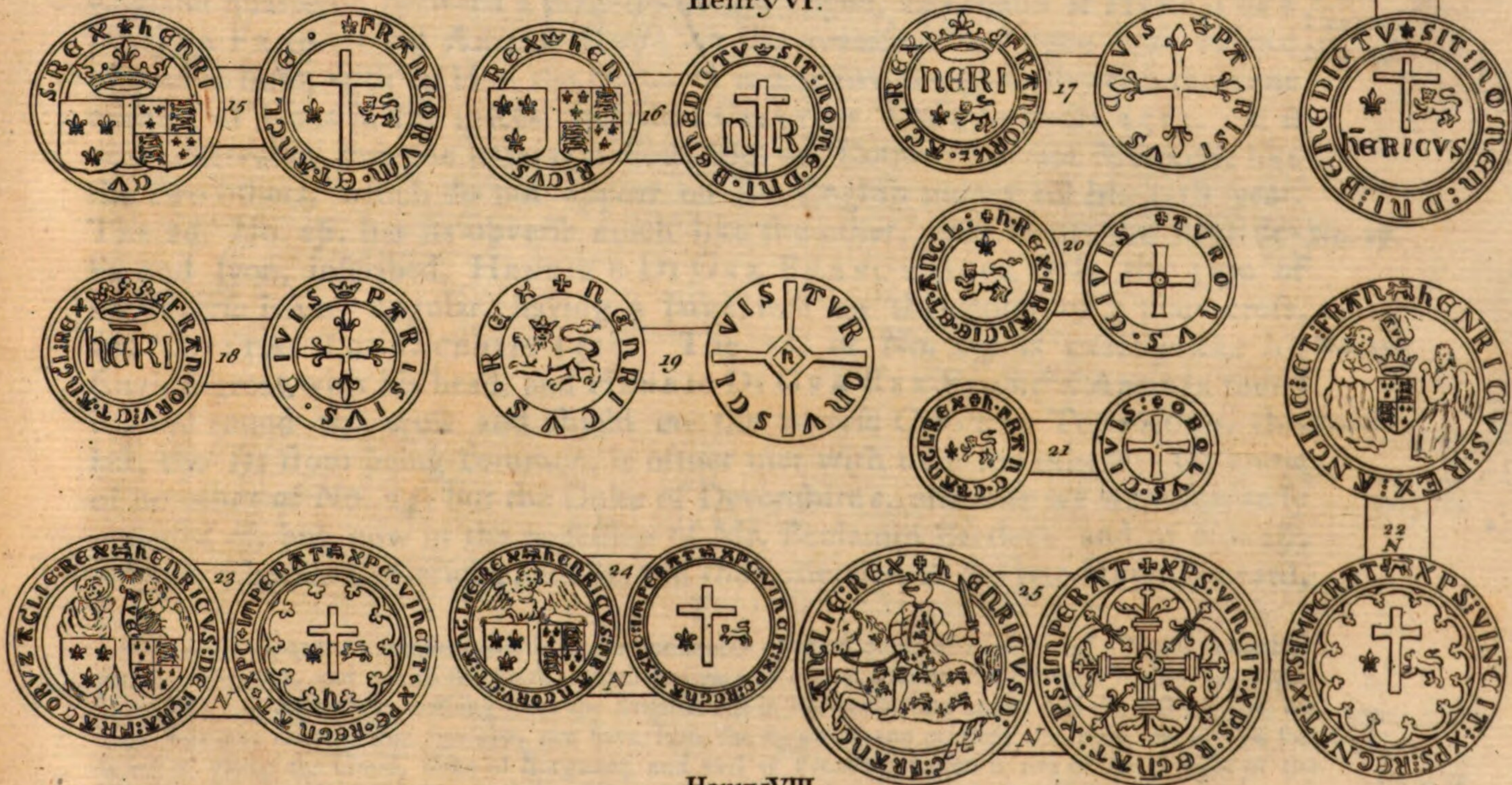
Henry IV.



Henry V.



Henry VI.



Henry VIII.



tries, in the time of Edward the Third as at Ghent, Ipres, and it is probable many more places; and it would give us great pleasure could the curious enquirers into antiquities, in those parts, help us to any anecdotes that would lead us to discover those that were made abroad, from such as were struck in England*.

The money coined at Calais, being in all respects English, tho' struck at that place, is the reason we have not taken notice of it in this work; however, we would observe in this place, that it is highly probable very little, if any, appertains to Henry V. as no notice is to be found relating to this mint, till a statute of his 9th year†, which parliament did not meet till December 1, 1422, and the King died the August following; as this is the case, and the money usually supposed to belong to him, with an annulet on each side the head, are all of the Calais mint; this distinction appears to have little weight, and we must look out for one better founded, to know the Father from the Son.

We meet with no other coins minted in France by any of our princes till Henry VIII. (for we do not think the singularity of the arms of France only, on the Ryal of his fathers(k), is sufficient to support an opinion of its being coined there) who undertook an expedition to France Anno 1513, and took Tournay Sept. 21 that same year, which he kept for near four years, it being not yielded to them again till Oct. 6. 1517, on consideration of being paid 400,000 crowns. No materials have reached our time, from which it could be inferred, we had a mint there during the time we were in possession of it, had not three different coins, with the name of this place on them, put it past dispute

The first of these pieces, No. 26. is more in the French taste than either of them, having on its obverse a crowned shield, with the arms of France and England quarterly, between a fleur-de-lis and a lyon, and round it HENRICUS 8 DI GRA FRANCIE ET ANGLIE REX; on the reverse is an open cross formed of double lines, with an H in the center of it and two fleurs-de-lis, and the same number of lyons in the spaces, inscribed CIVITAT TORNACENSIS 1513. It is very observable, that the letters on both sides are Roman, and not Monkish, like the two others, which do not appear on his English money till his 34th year. The 2d, No. 27. has its obverse much like the other, only wants the fleur-de-lis and lyon, inscribed, HENRI 8 DI GRA FRANCIE ET ANGLIE R. the type of the reverse is very singular, having a large rose on the center of a plain cross, and CIVITAS TORNACENSIS 1513. The 3d. or No. 28, is exactly like his English groat, with his head, and HENRIC DI GRA REX FRANCIE ET ANGLIE round it, and round the cross and shield on the reverse CIVITAS TORNACENSIS. this last, tho' far from being common, is oftner met with than the others; we know of no other of No. 26. but the Duke of Devonshire's, and one we were formerly possessed of, but now in the possession of Mr. Benjamin Bartlet; and of No. 27. only Sir Charles Frederick's, and one in the collection of the late Hugh Howard, Esq;

* There is frequent mention made in the ordonnances of the Counts of Flanders of a Noble coined by them of fine gold, and 32½ to the mark, which answers to the weight of the Edward Noble, and Mr. Leake (b) says differed in nothing from the English but in the arms, the names and the titles; but we know not any cabinet that has one, nor have seen the figure of any printed, the only one of this sort being of Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy and earl of Flanders which is not of the weight of the Edward; but the Henry Noble, and therefore must have been struck after the year 1412 (i).

† An act was made, to endure for the King's pleasure, that a mint should be made at Calais, An. 9. H. V. Cap. 6. Item, that the king's mint be coined and made at Calice, in the manner it has been made and governed in the Tower of London. 9 H. V. Stat. 2. Cap. 5. Rastal, article money, Sect. 30, 36. p. 278.

(b) Page 115. (i) View of the Gold Coin, page 6. k Ibid. pl. 2. No. 5.

Since the printing of the former sheets of this work, we have been so fortunate as to discover several rare coins, both in gold and silver, struck in France, none of which have yet been published.

EDW. III.
HALF
GROAT.

First, an half Aquitain groat, as it is usually called, of Edward III. (D) which has on one side a three quarter length of the king crowned, regarding the right, having in his right hand a sword, and in his left something like a globe, but without a cross, inscribed, ED REX ANGLIE; the reverse has a cross and pellets as an English sterling, and is inscribed, DNS AQUITANIE B. Another piece of same value (E) has also the king's bust crowned, but extends only to the waist, and confined within the legendary circle; he holds a sword in his right hand, and the left is extended, inscribed, EDWART REX ANGLIE; the reverse as the last, and, DNS AQUITANIE, the half groat of the Black Prince, No. 27. pl. 1. is in imitation of this; the weight also of those which are best preserved, agree nearly with these of Edw. III. which are 17 tr. gr. and 16½ tr. gr. it is probable a groat of this sort, like that of his son, No. 28. may hereafter be discovered.

There are some reasons to conjecture, that the Aquitain coins of this prince, with DUX AQUIT. as No. 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20. were struck some of the earliest, and prior to his asserting his title to the crown of France, after which we think they have, DNS AQUIT. we also suspect that the above-mentioned pieces, all but the two first, were rather struck in imitation of the Gros Tournois, having seen one lately of good silver, and weighing 36 tr. gr. although much worn.

GOLD
MOUTON.

Besides the three sorts of gold money of this prince, viz. No. 21, 22, and 23, pl. 1. there is in the French king's cabinet at Paris a Mouton of Edw. III. (F) much like those of John, king of France, who coined some about Anno 1368, having on the obverse the holy lamb, under which is the king's name, EDWARD, and inscribed, AGN DEI QUI TOLLI PECCA MVNDI. MIS NOS. and round an ornamented cross are, XPC VINCIT, XPC REGNAT XPC IMPERAT. this piece differs from the other Moutons principally in having the king's name at length, under the lamb, instead of the first, or the two first letters of it, and the word, REX, which is here wanting; it weighs about 1 grain tr. more than those of the French king, that is 71 gr. troy.

BLACK
PRINCE
DENIER.

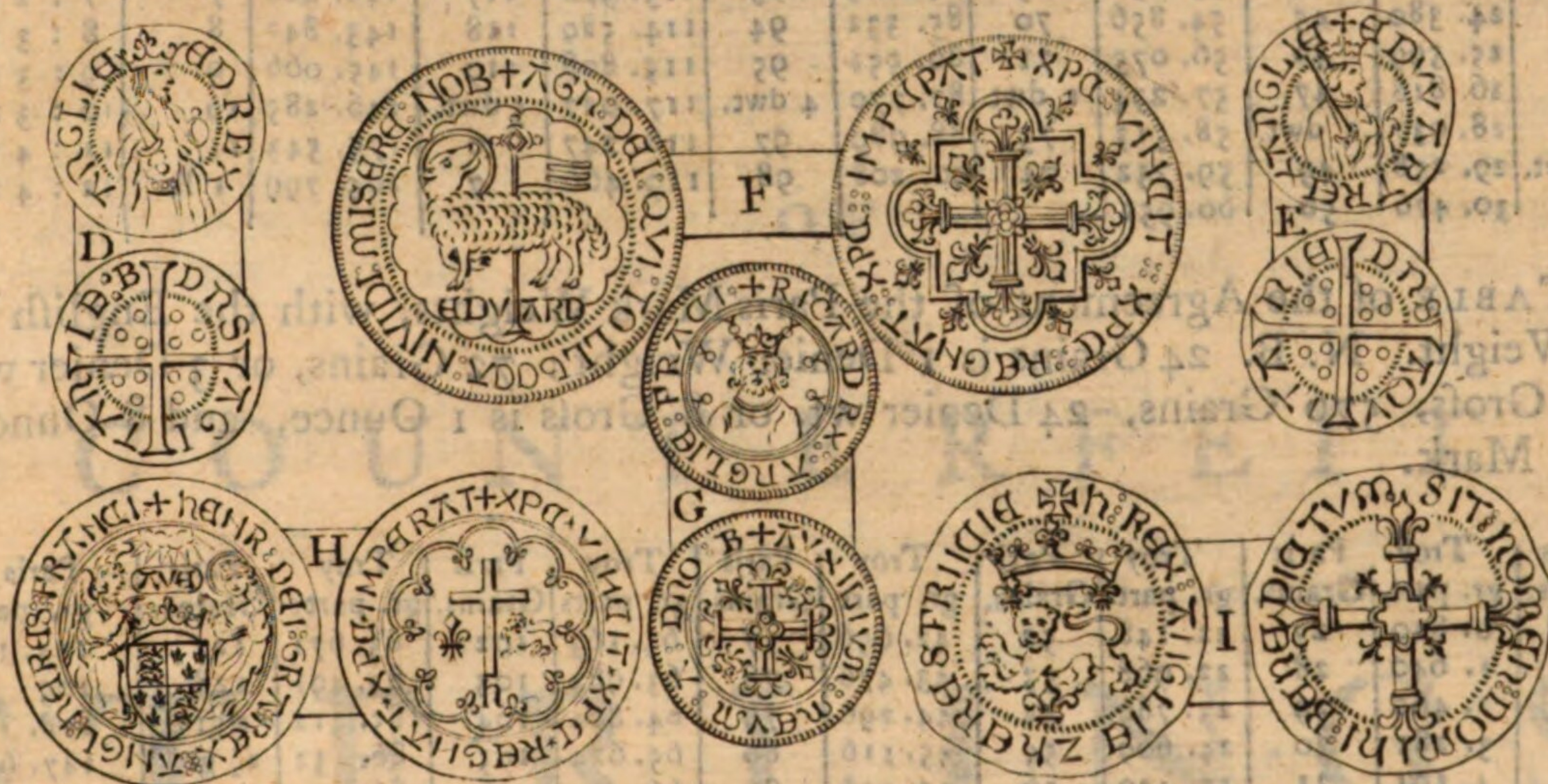
We have seen also a small billon coin of the Black Prince, having on one side a lyon within a compartment, in that differing from No. 11, 12, 13, and 34. pl. 1. all of which we esteem to be of the same value as this, viz. a denier; the inscription is, ED PMO..... the reverse has a cross, extending only to the legendary circle, as No. 11, 12, and 34. all that remains of the inscription is, ACQUE.

RICH. II.
½ GOLD.
HARDY.

In the French king's cabinet at Paris, there is also a fine half gold Hardy of Richard II. (G) having on the obverse his bust only to the shoulders, inscribed, RICARD RX ANGLIE FRACI; the reverse is like the whole one, No. 87. pl. 1. and like that inscribed, AVXILIVM MEVM A DNO B. its weight is also in proportion, 36 paris gr. or about 29½ tr.

In the fine collection of French coins, kept in the mint at Paris, late belonging to Monf. Bizot, there is a fine Gros of Henry V. probably struck about the time that No. 13, pl. 2. was, as it has the title of HERES on it; but it differs in the type on one of its sides, having a lyon between three fleurs-de-lis, instead of one, it is of good filver.

We have observed, page 12. that no Salute had hitherto been published of Henry V. with the title of *Heres Francie*, but we have lately discovered one in the king of France's cabinet at Paris (H) having the single shield, like that of the first of his sons, No. 22. pl. 2. it is inscribed, HENR DEI GRA REX ANGL HERES FRANC; and on the reverse XPC VINCIT, XPC REGNAT, XPC IMPERAT, as usual; the weight of it likewise answers what I there said it should, viz. 60 tr. gr. the same as the half Edward's noble, whereas all those of the double shield are of the weight of the half Henry's noble, or 54 troy grains.



We shall now add two tables of the proportion of the English troy weight, to the mark weight of Paris and the contrary, such tables, we apprehend, being much wanted, as the weights of many coins are sometimes given in one, and sometimes in the other, and the not paying a proper attention to the difference, has occasioned many mistakes on that account*. These tables are calculated from 1 mark or 8 ounces of Paris, being equal to 7 ounces 17 pennyweights, 12 grains troy; it must be observed also, that the French oftner reckon by $\frac{1}{2}$ gros and gros, than by denier weights; thus, 62 grains is equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ a gros, 26 grains, and 125 gains is equal $1\frac{1}{2}$ gros, 17 grains, &c.

* As in Dr. Ducarrel's Table, No. 21. Supplem. where the first five pieces are given too heavy by more than $\frac{1}{8}$ part.

Henry V.
Grosse.

2ALUTE

A TABLE of the Agreement of the Paris Mark Weights, with the English Troy Weight. N. B. 24 Grains is 1 Denier Weight; 72 Grains, or 3 Denier wt. is 1 Gros; 576 Grains, 24 Denier wt. or 8 Gros is 1 Ounce, and 8 Ounces is 1 Mark.

[illegible]



VIEW

OF

COUNTERFEIT

STERLINGS.



BEFORE we proceed to describe the counterfeit sterlings, as they stand in plate 3. we would first mention a few imitations of the English sterling, but not in the nature of counterfeits, prior to the Edwards, that is, of Henry the Third's first coinage, which we have put together in the small plate.

The two first are of Otho IV. Emperor of Germany, son to Henry Duke of Saxony; and Maud, eldest daughter of Henry II. king of England; he was educated in the court of his uncle Richard I. was elected emperor in 1198, crowned the same year at Aix la Chapelle, but at Rome not till *anno* 1210, married Mary, daughter of Henry duke of Brabant, *anno* 1215, was defeated at the famous

G

battle

battle of Bovines in Flanders anno 1214, he afterwards went to Brunswick that same year, and died in 1218, the 3d of Henry III.

He is represented full faced on the first (A), with pearls in his ears, and a scepter in his hand, inscribed, *Otto Impator*, and round the cross and pellets on the reverse is, *Tremonia Reia*, struck at Dortmund*, in the county of Marc; he is also full faced on (B), and crowned, but no scepter, inscribed, *Otto Imperator*; and on the reverse, *Colonia, Tancia* or Cologne, where it was coined. The third (C), we take to be a coin of Munster in Westphalia, having on its obverse the head of their patron Saint Paul, and inscribed, *Sanctus Pauls*; on the reverse, round the cross and pellets is inscribed, *Henri on London*. It will, we think, be a difficult matter to assign the reason for this legend, on a coin of the bishop of Munster's, as we certainly think it must be, from another of this sort, having the same head and inscription, but on the reverse a church, which we suppose to be that of Munster, with *Monasterium* round it. There is the whole and the half, all three of which are in the collection of Mr. Duane; the 4th piece in the small plate has a place here, not from its type, but its name, which is an *Angli* or *English*. Schlegelius has published (a) a Franckforter English, called so I should think from its being of the value of the English sterling or penny, it being entirely different in type, having on one side a cross between four eagles, inscribed, *Moneta Nova*, and on the other a small cross terminated with large flowers, with *Angli Francofur*, which he informs us is a very rare coin. Joachim, in his Groschen cabinet, (b) has also given one like this of Gerlace, archbishop of Mentz, only four Lyons instead of eagles, inscribed, *Glac Archiep*, and *Moneta Moguntina*, that marked (D) in the plate, is of a duke of Brabant, having like the last four Lyons between the cross, on its obverse inscribed, *Dux Braban*, reverse, *Moneta Lovanens*, this piece, and the first, are in our own possession.

* Dortmund was burnt a few years before this, and to make up its loss had a grant of a fair; and there are many old coins of the emperor Otho, Henry, Rudolph, and Lewis IV. with *Thiort* on them; in Joachim Erstes's supplement, p. 28, 38, 76 and 88.

(a) De Nummis Antiquis Gothanis, &c. 4to. Gotha 1717, page 30. pl. 1. N. 26.

(b) Neuntes Fach. Ta. 2. N. 20.



M. Collis has a piece like C but inscribed *Monasterium*.

Proceed

Proceed we now to the principal intent of this work, that is, such pieces as were struck in imitation of the English sterlings, or pennies, in order to run current with them (as being a famous well known coin) but were either lighter or baser than them.

Among the many abuses and corruptions crept into the English money, in the reign of Edward the First, such as clipping or rounding the good, making some of copper, and then blanching it, others again with lead or pewter, and casing them with fine silver; besides these different methods of debasing the coin, there were several foreign pieces that were brought over and run current for a sterling or penny, but were not worth so much, and some of them but little more than an halfpenny; the names of which, as *Mitres*, *Lions*, or *Leonnies*, *Eagles*, *Rosaries*, *Crocards*, *Pollards*, *Staldings* and *Steepings*, is almost all we know of them, as none of the pieces themselves have come to our knowledge, nor do we know with certainty where, or by what princes, they were struck. Coin debased under Ed. I. Many foreign pieces introduced.

One pound (i. e. 20 shilling) of the *Mitres*, we are informed, weighed but 16 s. 4 d. of the money of England, that is, about 18 troy gr. and therefore it is probable the silver of these were nearly as good as the sterling; the *Leonnies* or *Lyons* were as light as the *Mitres*, and there were two sorts of them, one of them with a bend and one without. The *Eagles* and *Rosaries*, it is probable took their names from their types, but we are at a loss for what reason the *Crocards* and *Pollards* were so called, as well as the *Staldings* and *Steepings*, but suspect that these two last were money of the Hans Towns, and the name of the former, borrowed from the name of their principal commodity, steel or stahl, and their warehouse in London, called the steel yard, for the same reason.

These pieces were all cried down and put out of currency, 7 Ed. I. however, in his 28th year, the *Crocards* and *Pollards* are allowed to pass for an half-penny each. It was thought requisite likewise to have it published in every market town, that no other money should pass but that of England, Ireland, and Scotland; also that none should import more money into the realm, than what served for his necessary expences, nor be so bold as to arrive at any other place than Dover, Sandwich, London, St. Botolph, and Southampton, unless driven thither, and that by proof of sufficient witnesses (for it had been customary with the merchants not to land at Dover or Sandwich, as they knew there was a search made there, but to come to London from Essex, or Suffolk, or Norfolk, or Lindsey, or other parts of England, where they could not be found out) and when he came to any of those places, he was to shew his money to those who should be assigned on the behalf of the king, upon forfeiture of body and goods, nor was he to depart or dispose of the money by himself, or by another, until the money was seen and examined by him that the king should assign. Are cried down. (c) Rot. Pal. 12 Ed. I. m. 5 in cedula. Many regulations.

It

(c) De quibusdam Remediis Provisis contra retonfionem & falsificacoem moneta.

The articles of this record are in old French, the substance of which, if carefully compared together, will be found the same as what is contained in the *Articuli de Moneta*, & *Statutum de Moneta Magnum*, both of which are without date, and appear to be no more than certain proposals which were made to the king and his council by the moneyers, for preventing the deceits of clypt, counterfeit, and debased money, which were afterwards approved and ordered to be observed by proclamation, to avoid those mischiefs. The *Statuta de Moneta Parva*, directed to the sheriffs of Lincoln, 20 Ed. I. appears to be no statute neither, but only a writ or proclamation, to proclaim among other things, what had been ordained by a former law concerning clypt and counterfeit money, and may well

It was forbidden likewise to conceal any money in bales, cloaths, or bundles, upon forfeiture of body and goods, and if any such was found, the finder to have 4d in the pound, the rest to go to the king; and if any should find any other money than English, or clipped money, that it should be bored and returned; but if any false money was found, it was to be detained, and the person on whom found to give security; and in order to know one money from another, and those which are weighty from those clipped, it was thought proper that he which shall receive or pay money, shall do the same by even weight of five shillings by the Tumberel; and any person that is willing, may have Tumberel delivered to him by a person whom the king shall assign, or by the warden of the Exchange, to be marked with the king's mark, as his measures; and it shall be lawful to pierce the money which will not pass the Tumbrel; if a pound is found to weigh less than twenty shillings by four pence, the deficiency is to be found out by the Tumberel; and if a pound of twenty shillings want but sixpence, it was to be delivered to him that brought it, but if more, it was to be served as the rest.

Counterfeits
with the
name of
EDWARD.

No. 1.

No. 37.

Counterfeits
with other
names.

Besides the above sorts of money imported from abroad, this record informs us there was yet another, which had the name of Edward King of England, made in Germany, that weighed more or less than the Mitres, and could not be known but by weight; these are what are called counterfeit sterlings, and are strictly so, as No. 1. whose inscription round the head is exactly like those of Edw. the First, only AGNL. instead of ANGL. it being EDW. R. AGNL. DNS HYB; but then that on the reverse proves it a counterfeit, being MONETA MONTES, or money of Mons in Hainault. There are others with EDW. E ME POLON REX, reverse, JOHNES DEY GRA; also one in the Bodleian collection, inscribed, EDW. SAIWATTONAS, and on the reverse, COMESTULE*. And a 4th, No. 37. with EWANES DNS REX; reverse, LUCENBGENSIS; this is called in our statute book† a Lushburg, and I believe coined later than the others.

But the far greatest number of these sort of pieces, are only made with the type of Edward's pennies, and not with his name, and counterfeits only in that particular; we having them with the names of the dukes of Brabant and Limburgh, the earls of Flanders, Hainault, Namur, Ligny, Loos, Porcien; the seigneurs or lords of Harstel and Ligny, the emperor Henry VII. of Luxemburgh, and Lewis IV. of Bavaria, John, king of Bohemia, the bishop of Cambray; also many have not the name of any prince, &c. on them, as No. 33, 34. Others again, which have blundered inscriptions, as we think designedly, and several whose place of mintage does not agree with the name of the prince, or are not now to be discovered; besides, there is reason to believe, that the major part of those which have the name of a prince on them, have never been struck by his moniers, but came out of other private mints. And as this age was remarkable for its want of literature, so

be referred to what was done in the parliament held at London in the 11th or 12th Ed. I. and tho' this proclamation is not in the rolls of Edw. I. yet in the 8 Ed. II. Rot. Claus, m. 7. dorso, is a writ to every sheriff in England to proclaim the foregoing articles of Ed. I. and to cause them to be kept and observed; and in 27 Ed. I. Rot. Claus, m. 10. pro Mercatoribus Brabantia; several writs were sent to the sheriffs of Lincoln, Nottingham, Northampton, Leicester, and to the mayor and sheriffs of London, on behalf of the merchants of Brabant and Flanders, wherein notice is taken of proclaiming an ordinance, which had before that time been made; in which, among other things, it was ordained, that no bad money should be received or paid in the sale of wool, &c. but only good and lawful money. See also stat. 9. Ed. 3. ca. 5, 10. concerning counterfeit sterlings.

* Wise Nummorum Antiquor. Scrin. Bodleianis. Tab. 19. † 25. E. 3. stat. 5. ch. 2.

few being able even to read the inscriptions; these deceptions were not so easily detected or discovered, whilst the type appeared nearly the same, differing only in the ornament of the head, as some are not crowned, viz. No. 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 15, 16 and 30. that of No. 14. is like the Scotch, and No. 29. like the Irish, No. 38, 39 and 40. have only the reverse of the cross and pellets like the sterling, the obverse being entirely different.

John II. Count of Hainault and Holland, was grandson of Bochart d'Avesnes, JOHN, count of Hainault. the first husband of Margaret countess of Flanders and Hainault; he succeeded her in the year 1280, and died *anno* 1305. He was father of John of Beaumont, often mentioned in our chronicles, and grandfather to Philippa queen to Edward III. whose sister Margaret, being married to the emperor, Lewis of Bavaria, carried these counties into that family.

On No. 2, 3, 4. pl. 3. is the head of John, with a diadem adorned with two or three roses, and inscribed, J. COMES HANONIE, on the reverse is the cross and pellets, and round it, MONETA MONTES. No. 3. has MELBODIENSIS, and No. 4. VALENCHENSIS, being struck at Mons, Maubeuge, and Valenciennes, all in Hainault. Alkemade^(d) has given us the first and last of these, but does not inform us whether true coins or counterfeits; however, be that as it will, it is certain they have coined nothing like those before or since†.

John I. John II. and John III. dukes of Brabant, succeeded each other between the years 1260 and 1356, and Jane, daughter of the last, reigned till 1399; JOHN, duke of Brabant. we do not know to which of them appertains No. 5 and 6. John II. married Eleanor, daughter of our Edward I. whose son, John, made an alliance with our Edward III. and assisted him in his expeditions into France in 1339 and 1340; he died *anno* 1356.

The head on No. 5. is crowned, and inscribed, J. DUC BRABANTIE; and on the reverse, BRUXELLENSIS, that on No. 6. is not crowned; round it is, J. DUX LIMBURGI, and on the reverse, DUX BRABANTIE, we think it is probable, a coin of John I. struck upon his purchasing Limburg, which was in 1282,^(e) No. 40. instead of the head has a castle, and round it, J. DUX BRABANTIE, and on the reverse, MONETA BRUXEL, we think these two last have much the appearance of true coins of the Dukes and not counterfeits*.

H

God-

† D'Outreman^(f) informs us, that the money of Valenciennes was one of the *Mother Coins* of Christendom, the others being those of France, England, Venice, and Metz in Lorrain, and thus called, as serving for patterns to all others, as those of that city had proved in a process of Mortefmains. He also says that *Blancs* have taken their name from the Blanch or white money of this city, for when fine silver or good money was mentioned, it was compared to the ancient money of Valentienne, and has brought many proofs of its being mentioned in the year 1119, 1158, 1182, 1212 and 1226, but we have never heard of any of this money being published.

* We have also a coin of one of these princes, with a lion rampant, in an ancient shield, on one side, inscribed, J. Dei Gratia; on the reverse the four letters WALC, between the bars of a cross, inscribed, Dux Brab. we have the half also the same; these, and the *Angli*, or English, mentioned p. 2. are the oldest coins of the duke of Brabant come to our knowledge. John III. is likewise said to have struck a coin when he, and Lewis count of Flanders, entered into an alliance with Edw. III. they agreeing to strike money in common; that of John to have the arms of Brabant on one side,

(d) Munte der Graven van Holland, fol. Delft 1700, Tab. 21.

(e) Butkens *Trophies de Brabant*, fol. Anv. 1641. To. 1. p. 298.

(f) *Histoire de Valenciennes*, fol. Valen. 1681. part 2. chap. de la monnoie.

JOHN, Seigneur of Louvain.

Godfrey, Sieur de Louvain, Liere, and Gaesbeke, son of Henry I. and brother of Henry II. dukes of Brabant, died 1253, whose son Henry, called Tristan, was the prince who we think struck No. 7, 8. pl. 3. he was left young by his father, married Felicitas of Luxemburgh, sister to the emperor Henry VII. and died anno 1318, leaving two sons, Henry and John, the last died 1324, aged 16 years(g), whose aunt marrying a Count de Hornes, these estates went into that family.

No. 7, 8.

The heads of No. 7 and 8. are both diadem'd and adorn'd with roses; round the former is, JONES DE LOUVAIN, and the reverse MONETA HASTEL: on No. 8. is, JOANES DE LOANIO, and the reverse is, DNS DE HAESTEL.

GUY and ROBERT Counts of Flanders.

Guy, count of Flanders, was son of Margaret countess of Flanders and Hainault, by William of Dampierre; his first wife was Machtild, daughter of Robert Avoyer of Arras, and Lord of Bethune and Dendermonde, upon whose death, in 1248, he took those titles; and after the death of his brother, William, anno 1251, that of Count of Flanders, jointly with his mother, and after her death, in 1280, alone. In 1264 he married Isabella of Luxemburg, who brought him the county of Namur, of which he took the title, as appears by No. 9. he afterwards resigned it to the eldest son he had by her, viz. John, in 1290, in whose race it continued, and we have a coin, No. 10. of his great grandson, William.

Guy, Marq. of Namur.

No. 39, 9, 10, 11.

We have no coin of Guy, as count of Flanders, with the head, but we have one with a spread eagle, No. 39. inscribed, G. COMES FLANDRIÆ, and on the reverse, CIVITAS ALOST; No. 9. is struck as marquis of Namur, the inscription begins on the reverse, G. COMES FLANDRIA; and round the head, MARCHIA NAMUR; besides which we have seen one, in which, like the others, the inscription begins on the head side. No. 11. is exactly like No. 9. in the head and inscription; but on the reverse is MONETA NAMUR, without any name or initial. No. 10. is of the grandson of John, to whom he have observed, Guy resigned it; he lived between 1335 and 1391, it is inscribed, GULIEL. COME. Namurcensis.

No. 12, 13, 14.

Number 12. is of Robert, son of Guy, the head crowned and inscribed, R. COMES FLANDRIE; and on the reverse, MONETA ALOTEN. No. 13. has, EDL. ROBERTUS COMES, and the reverse, MONETA GANDES; the head on No. 14. is in profile, like those of Alexander III. of Scotland, but no scepter, inscribed, ROB. COMES FLAND. reverse, MONETA ALOSTEN.

inscribed, *Joannes Dux Brabantie*, and on the reverse, *Gandanium*; that of Lewis was to have *Ludovicus Comes Flandriæ*; and on the reverse, *Lovanie* (b). It is certain by the valuation made in 1288, still in being, that John I. had, prior to that year, coined a grand and a petit lyon d'or, and a tournois d'or, but neither of them have yet been discovered; but there is a mouton d'or of John III. struck in 1313. In anno 1291, the moneyers in Brabant had several privileges granted them, and their number increased to 90, that is 50 at Brussels, and 40 at Louvain, which were confirmed by Anthony in 1411, and were in force when Butkens wrote; however, they were infringed by Jane in 1395, who set up mints at Maestrich, Oyen and Vilvorden, but were soon discontinued. (i)

(g) Butkens. p. 610, 611, 615.

(b) Ibid. p. 428.

(i) Ibid. p. 567.

The Barons of France, one of the principal of which the Count of Flanders was, had liberty to strike no other sort of money but Deniers and half Deniers, or Mailles, and we find that Guy's immediate predecessor, Margaret, by an indenture with her mint master, Nicholas Deckin, *anno* 1275, actually coined only Mailles, Artesianas, Redondas o Valencieneses, (*k*) what regulations they were under in the Imperial Flanders, of which Alost was the capital, and a fief of the Empire, and what sorts they were by the Emperor permitted to strike we do not know; however, we think No. 32. with the spread eagle has some plea to be admitted as a true coin, whereas No. 12 and 14. tho' struck at the same place, it is probable were intended for counterfeit sterlings, as well as the rest above described; however, we apprehend, they are the only coins of Guy and Robert now to be found.

The first count of Loos or Loz was Rodolph of Hainault, count of Hasbaye, ^{ARNOLD} the 17th in succession from him was Arnou or Arnold VIII. who came to the suc- ^{Count of} cession 1280, and died 1328, who is the person under whom, of under whose ^{Loos 1280.} name was struck No. 15. and 16. his third successor Thierry, or Thiebaut, died *anno* 1361; and in 1366, after several disputes with Arnold de Hurle and William de Hamal, the bishop of Liege, gave them an annuity of 3000 florins per annum, uniting it to his other possessions, and still carries the title and arms in their money.

Round the head of No. 15. is inscribed, MONETA COMIT DE LO; and on the reverse COMES ARNOLDUS; No. 16. has on the head side, COMES ARNOLDUS, and on the reverse, MONETA COMITIS; we apprehend both to be rather struck with their name, than in their mint if they had one. ^{No. 15, 16.}

We must confess ourselves ignorant to whom appertains No. 16. as we can ^{No. 17.} make nothing of the inscription, EDNSIOHS DE FLAD; on the reverse we find ^{Incerta.} MONETA ARLEUS, the place which approaches nearest to this in its reading is ARLEUX, a small town in Artois, on the borders of Hainault, upon the little river Senset, but which no author we have met with has thought worth describing; and is more famous for the operations of the Allied and French armies near it in 1710 and 1711, than on any other account.

Henry IV. count of Luxemburgh, succeeded his father Henry III. in 1288, ^{Henry VII.} who was killed, together with his brother Gualeran de Ligny, in the battle of ^{Emperor,} Vara, near Cologne, against John I. duke of Brabant, whose daughter, Margaret, ^{1308.} Henry afterwards married, he was chosen emperor in November 1308, on the death of Albert of Austria, was crowned at Aix la Chapelle, January 6, 1309, by his brother Baldwin, archbishop of Triers, and at Rome, August 1, 1312, and died, as supposed by poison, at Benevento in August 1313.

On the head side of No. 23. is inscribed, HENRICUS DEI GRA; and on the ^{No. 23, 24.} reverse is, ROMANORUM REX; there is an eagle after the word HENRICUS, and another after Rex, but no place of mintage; however, it is probable it was struck at Aix la Chapelle, by comparing this and No. 18. together, No. 24. has round the head HENRICUS DEI GRA, and on the reverse, MON TORRENCIS, we have put this with the preceding one, the work in both being much alike, but are not certain it belongs to this prince, nor what place it was struck in.

(*k*) Sueyero annales de Flandes. fol. Ant. 1624. lib. 8. to. 1. page 307.

We have never met with any coin of the counts of Luxemburgh so ancient as this of No. 23. nor is this properly to be called so, but rather, as we just now observed, a coin of Aix la Chapelle, and no counterfeit; nor do we apprehend that Joachim (l) had ever seen one, or he would have given it among those of the other German emperors.

JOHN, king
of Bohemia.
1310.

John of Luxemburgh was the only son of the emperor Henry VII. he married Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Wenceslaus II. king of Bohemia, and by the assistance of his father, was himself crowned king at Prague, February 1310, when the emperor went into Italy, he left him vicar of the empire, and he arrived in Italy with an army to his assistance just at the time of his death. He took Silesia from the Poles in 1321, and after a long war with them, it was at last agreed, in 1345, that he should keep Silesia, but at the same time to renounce his right to the kingdom of Poland, and the next year he was killed at the battle of Cressy, August 26, 1346.

No. 20, 21, 22. We have seen many pieces of this king, and as we think, all counterfeits in his name;† thus No. 20. has JOHAES DEI GRA REX B. and on the reverse, MONETA MERAUDE; we have seen another also with Moneta Florins, neither of which places we know any thing of; the inscription on No. 21. is, JOHANNES DEI GRA —BOE ET POLO REX; that on No. 22. JOHNES DEI GRA —BOEMI ET POLONIE REX, but it begins on the reverse; there is also another that appears to be designedly blundered reading, EDWEME POLON REX —IOHNES DEV GRAC.

LEWIS IV.
Emperor,
1314.

Lewis of Bavaria, second son of Lewis, called the severe Elector Palatine, whom he succeeded in Bavaria, anno 1294, and was elected emperor in 1314, after the death of Henry VII. and a fourteen months interregnum, together with Frederick of Austria, both of them reigning in different parts of the empire till 1322, when Frederick lost a battle to Lewis, and was taken prisoner, after which Lewis reigned alone; he married Margaret of Hainault eldest sister to Philippia, queen to Edward III. in 1326, and when Edward invaded France 1339, he sided with him, and made him his vicar general*. He had great broils with John king of Bohemia, with pope John XXII. and Benedict XII. but the independency of the empire on the see of Rome was established under him, by the famous constitution made in 1337; he died in 1347, having reigned 33 years.

No. 18, 19. We have two pieces of his, both struck at Aix la Chapelle; the first, No. 18. as king of the Romans, struck between 1314 and 1322; and the other, No. 19. after his being crowned at Rome in 1329, they both have an eagle at the commencement of the inscription on the head side, and another in one of the quarters of the reverse, round which are inscribed, Moneta Aquensis; on the head side of No. 18.

† We have the Bohemian Gros of this king in Praun (m) Ta. 1. No. 2. but have never seen any coined by him for Luxemburgh or Poland; however, we are told by Calmet (n) that a treaty was concluded 1342, between him and Henry count of Bar, in which it was agreed to strike money of the same weight, alloy and value, with the names and arms of both on it, to be current in their counties of Luxemburgh and Bar, that of John to be struck in Luxemburgh and Damviller, and those of the latter in St. Mihiel and Estain, but not one of either sort is at present remaining.

* Upon which occasion, Butkens says, p. 425. that Edward caused money, both of gold and silver, to be struck in Antwerp, with his effigie, and that of Lewis on it, but we have never seen any such.

(l) Groschen's cabinet zwetes fachs. Ibid. Erstes's supplement.

(m) Grunliche Nachricht von dener Groschen (n) Histoire de Lorrain, fol. Nan. 1748. tom. 3. p. CXIII.

is, LUDOVICUS ROM REX; and on No. 19. is, LUDOVICUS ROM IMPR. Tileman Friefens (o) has published the first with a little difference in the legend, viz. LUDEWICUS ROMANO REX, but he has given it too great an antiquity, assigning it to Lewis the Pius; Joachim (p) has given the second for a coin of Lewis IV, as it most certainly is. We have a fine piece, about double the value of these, exactly the same in type, which has round the head, AQUIS GRANI CAPUT IMPE; and on the reverse, VRBS AQUE. REGA SEDS, but know not when struck.

Gualeran, or Walleran of Luxemburgh, the first lord of Ligny or Liney, in the Barrois, was killed, anno 1288, with his brother Henry, called Blondel, father of Henry VII. emperor, as we just now observed; he was succeeded by his son Gualeran II. whose grandson, Guy, was made count of Ligny, and by his marriage with Mahault, heiress of St. Paul, became count of St. Paul also; he served against the English in France in the years 1368, 1369, and 1371; in which last year assisting Wenceslaus, duke of Brabant, against the count of Juliers, he was killed in battle, and his son Gualeran III. taken prisoner, (q) which Gualeran III. after being released, serving against the English in France, was again taken prisoner 1374, and detained in England until 1379, when he was ransomed for 120,000 franks, half of which were paid down, and the other half remitted on his marrying Mahault of Holland, sister, by the mother, to Ric. II. (r) He was greatly esteemed by Charles VI. of France, and by him sent to England, in 1396, to treat concerning a peace, and in 1402. he wrote a congratulatory letter to Henry IV. on his coming to the crown.

We apprehend it is to Gualeran II. we must attribute the No. 27, 28, 29, that it is his name made use of, for we think them all counterfeited to pass for English Sterlings; on No. 27. round the head is G. DOMINUS DE LVNY; on No. 28. is GUALER DE LUSEMB; and on No. 29. the head of which is in a triangle, in imitation of the Irish money of Edward I. and which were allowed a currency the same as the English; is, G. DOMINUS LY. on the reverse of the two first is, MONETA SERENE, and on No. 29. MONETA SERAIN; there is also in Mr. de Boze, pl. 32. another of Gualeran, inscribed, MONETA NOVA SERENENSIS; in the same plate there also is two pieces in silver, and a St. Peter in gold of John, son of Gualeran II. and father of Guy, and of Guy himself, a gold Ryal, and three silver pieces, the latter struck at Elin-court.

Galcher of Chatillon, constable of France, had the county of Porcien, or Chateaux Porcien, in Rethelois, given him by Philip king of France, anno 1308, and by his marriage, in 1314, with Isabella or Elizabeth, of Rumigny and Flo-riens, widow of Thiebaut or Theobald II. duke of Lorrain, he acquired as her dowry the city of Neufchatel in Lorrain, by virtue whereof he insisted on a right of coining money there, independent of her son Ferry, or Frederick IV. however, the matter was compromised between them, the profits arising from the coinage to be equally divided, the duke to give them a currency in his dominions, and the count promising, if possible, to obtain a currency for them in

(o) Muntz Spiegel, p. 106. 4to. Franc. 1592. (p) Groschen Cabinet, Erst. Supplem. Tab. viii. No. 91.

(q) Histoire de la Maison de Luxemburgh, par Vigner, 8vo. Par. 1617. page 157, 201, 224. Buckens, page 489. (r) Froisart, cap. cccxx. Vigner, p. 224.

France, this was in 1318^(s). It is proper also here to observe that the dukes of Lorraine coined principally at Nancy and Neufchatel^(t), yet not one piece coined at the last mentioned place is now to be found. The emperor, Albert, in 1298, granted to Frederick II. duke of Lorraine, the privilege of coining at *Ivé*; money which was to be current not only in Lorraine, but also in the places of the empire bordering thereon, tho' not in France; there are none of these coins of the dukes now to be found neither, nor are the learned agreed where *Ivé* itself was situate; however, we have them both of Neufchatel and *Ivé*, with the name of Galcher.

No. 25, 26. There is inscribed round the head on No. 25. GALEH'S COMES PORC; and on the reverse, MONET NOV. IVE; on No. 26. is, GAL. COMES PORCI; and on the reverse, MONETA NOVI CA; this last being of Neufchatel, and the other *Ivé*; in plate 32. of De Boze, there is one of No. 26. and three others of different types, all struck at Neufchatel; the small one agrees exactly with No. 9. pl. 1. the two others are Riders, a very common type abroad at that time, and much like No. 18. pl. 1. of the money of Lorrain^(u), for on fresh differences arising after the above cited treaty in 1318, it was at last adjusted in 1321, that his money should be of the same type as that of Lorraine; but Baleicourt, p. 122. says, that in 1318 he had a right to strike it, with the effigies of himself and his dutchess.

No. 38. The above pieces were struck in right of his wife Isabella, but it is probable that No. 38. might be as count of Porcien; it has on the obverse two lyons rampant, inscribed, GUAL COME POR, and on the reverse, which has a rose in one quarter instead of three pellets, inscribed, MONETA PORCI, we have also seen another nearly like this, only round the reverse is inscribed, MONETA FLORINS; we would just observe, that Florins was one of the titles that Isabella brought to the house of Lorraine by her marriage, and after the death of the duke her husband, was given to her second son by him, Matthew, and therefore did not belong to Gualcher; we are at a loss likewise to what family belongs the lyons, for his arms were gules, 3 pallets vairé, a chief Or, with a martlet for distinction.

WILLIAM, bishop of Cambray, No. 30. William D'Avesnes was brother to John II. count of Hainault, he was chosen bishop of Cambray in 1292, and died *anno* 1295, on a journey to the Holy Land, he is represented on No. 30. exactly like his brother on No. 2, 3, 4. it is inscribed GUILL'S EPISCOPUS, and on the reverse CAMERACENSIS. On No. 31. is a head crowned, but it is inscribed, THOMAS EPISCOPUS, and from its contrariety undoubtedly a counterfeit; on the reverse is inscribed, SIGNUM CRUCIS, the same inscription^(w) is found also on the reverse of the next, and round the head, which is also crowned, JUS DE LOTHORENCIE, probably a counterfeit as well as the last. We have also one with a mitred head within a triangle, as No. 29.

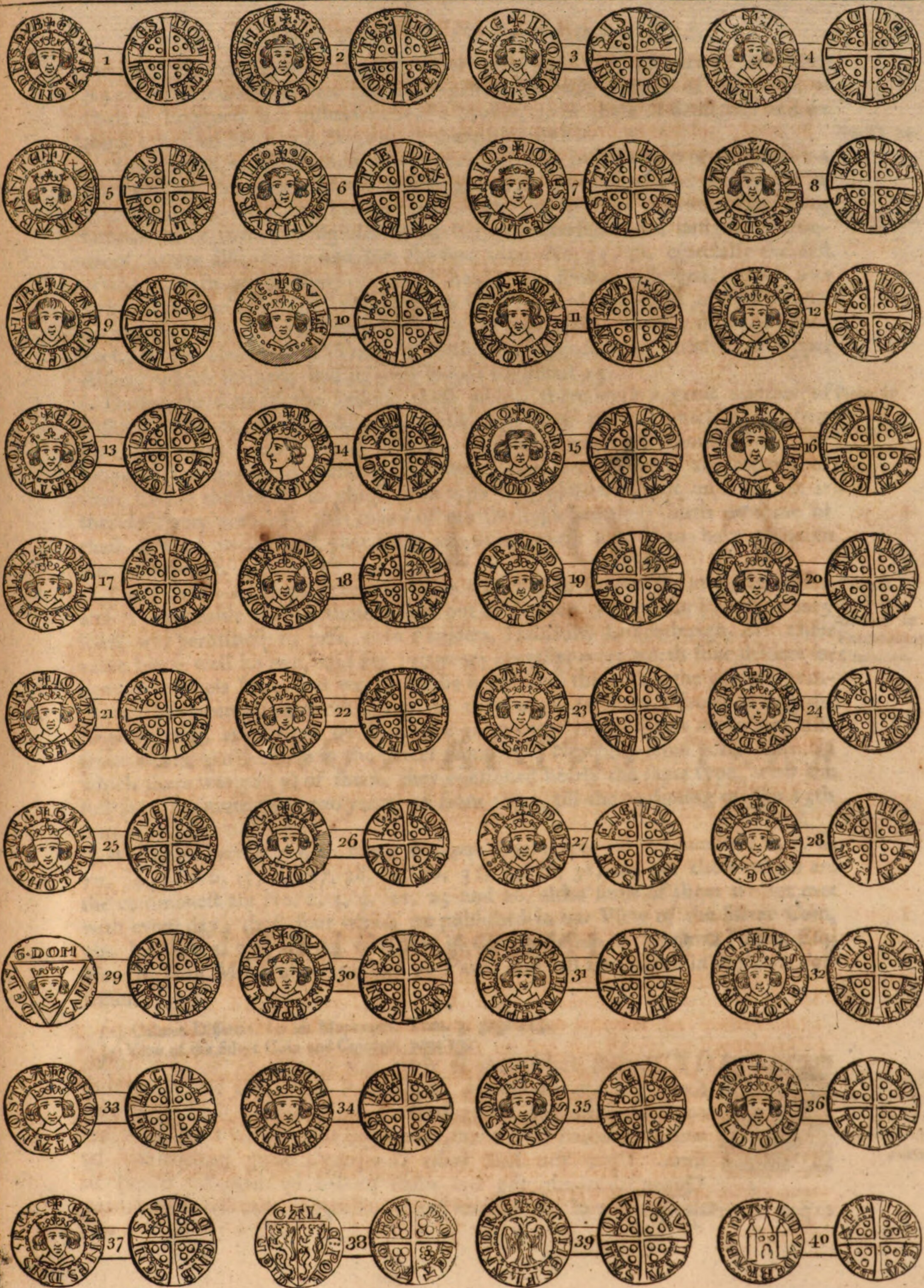
THOMAS No. 31.

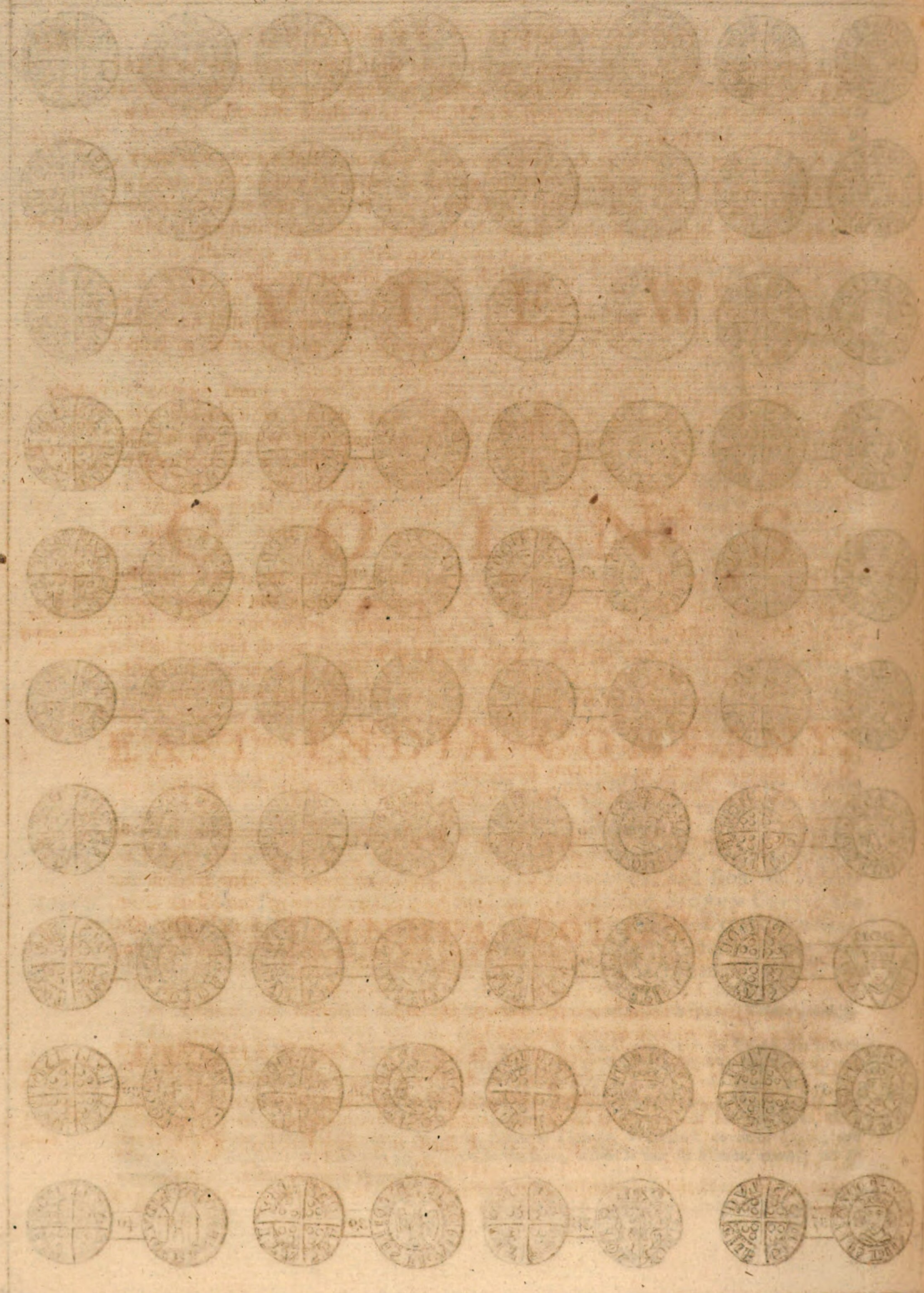
(/) Baleicourt *Traite Historique de Lorraine*, 8vo. Berl. 1711. p. 120. lxxxviii. Calmet, tom. 3. p. 104, 249.

(t) The count of Bar coined at Clarmont, in Argonne, St. Mihiel, and Stain or Estain, the bishop of Toul, at Ivoy, Liverdan and Brixey, and the bishop of Metz at Metz, Marfal, Vic and Epinal, vide Calmet, tom. 3. pa. 114, 122, 130. (u) *Ibid.* pa. 71.

(w) A piece of John II. count of Hainault, is found thus inscribed in Alkemade, p. 21. N. 4, 5. and another of his great grand-daughter Margaret, p. 24. No. 2. also in the plates of Mr. De Boze, there are others of Peter, bishop of Cambray, Raimond, prince of Orange, Walerand, count of Ligny, and Guy, count of St. Poll; we have also one of Utrecht the same, which is not in Mieres, having on its obverse a castle, as No. 40. with *Trejeffen*.

the





the inscription not quite so perfect as we could wish, but appears to be HENR ARCH; the reverse has not the three pellets in each quarter of the cross, as those of England, but instead thereof a Mullet, as in those of Scotland, and we think inscribed MONETA BUREN, or something like it.

No. 33, 34.

No. 33. and 34. have each a head crowned and inscribed EG or EC MONETA NOSTRE; on the reverse of the first is, CIVITAS TOLLO, and on the second is, TOL-LEN-GEN-LUN, or LUN-TOL-LEN-GEN, for it may be read either way but neither of them intelligible, being both counterfeits, and designedly blundered, as are also, as we imagine, the two next, No. 35, 36. especially the last of them, both which have crowned heads, the former inscribed, HANS DNS SONEK, on the reverse is, MONETA DE LISE; round the head of No. 36. is, LUDEIO D TSAOI; and the reverse, ISOIVCIATI. We can only find one Scho-neck, in the electorate of Triers of little consequence, and another in Upper Alsace, which formerly had its own barons till about 15....

No. 35, 36.

During the time of the striking these pieces, there were a great number of Bishops, Abbots, Barons, &c. who had their own mints, which were often farmed of them by their mint masters, or others, many of whom coined the money of other princes, besides their own; nay, even there is an instance of their having the liberty to chuse what type they pleased to put on it (x). It is therefore very probable, that many of our sterlings had their birth in some of these sort of mints, and that there are many more sorts than have come to our knowledge.

The English Sterlings were allowed a currency in France for many centuries, and it is probable also in those places out of France, where the French money itself was permitted to pass, as in Flanders, Hainault, Luxemburgh, &c. their value being well known, and for 137 years together were worth four deniers or pennies tournois each, but we should be inclined to think that the greatest number of them were made for England, as they are so frequently found among the English coins, as all those we have here given came to us in this manner at different times, particularly in the parcel found near Newbury some years since, in which there was 50 (y) of them, they continued nearly the same type, with the full face, for more than 200 years, or from 1272, till the beginning of the 15th century.

We have never met with more than one single piece of the numbers 1, 7, 8, 10, 14, 15, 16, 17, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 36, 38, and 39. those which are the commonest are No. 2, 4, 9, 21, 25 and 26, altho' some of them are not met with every day; those four which we published in our View of the Silver Coin, viz. No. 1, 14, 27, and 29. are now in the collection of Thomas Hollis, Esq; No. 38. is in Mr. Duby's cabinet at Paris, and all the others in our own possession.

(x) Calmet Dissertat. sur les Monnoyes, Tom. 3. page 113.

(y) View of the Silver Coin and Coinage, page 13.

THE English and Dutch in their first voyages to the East Indies, found the Spanish dollars, or pieces of eight, the best specie they could carry thither, being better than bullion, as the natives were well acquainted with them, and liked them better than any other sorts. Upon the East India Company's being incorporated by Queen Elizabeth, she was often pressed by them for liberty to export a certain quantity of these pieces yearly, alleging that her own money



Spanish dollars
pieces of eight
the best specie
the natives
trade

was not known there, for which very reason the queen refused to grant it, being determined, that if they were not acquainted with her coin, they should be, and informed by that means she was as great a sovereign as the king of Spain: therefore she ordered a particular sort of money to be struck on purpose for this trade, of the same weight and fineness as the Spanish, but with her royal arms and device of the Portcullis, called from thence the Portcullis money.

There are four sorts of them, generally called by collectors, the crown, half crown, shilling, and fixpence; but in reality, as we have just observed, were pieces of eight ryals, four ryals, two ryals, and a single rial, being worth about 4s. 6d. 2s. 3d. 1s. 1½d. and 6d. and weighing 420, 210, 105, and 52½ troy grains each when full weight. On the obverse side there is the royal arms between E. R. all crowned, and inscribed, ELIZABETH D. G. ANG. FRA. ET HIBER. REGINA; on the reverse is a Portcullis crowned, and round it the usual motto on the English silver money, POSUI DEUM ADJUT. MEUM. the mint mark is an Annulet, and shews they were struck *anno* 1600. We do not think there was any more coined afterwards, as Violet (a) tells us that the East India Company bought off the restriction of exporting Spanish money, in the beginning of the reign of James I. the Dutch also, in 1601, struck pieces at Dort (b) for the same purpose, having on one side the Holland Lyon, with the value as to IIII-IIII, II-II, I-I, &c. and on the other the arms of Amsterdam, but we think these were also soon discontinued.

Upon the marriage of Charles II. with the Infanta Catherine of Portugal, in 1662, the island and port of Bombay were ceded to him as part of her portion, by Art. XI. and lord Marlborough with Sir Abraham Shipman were sent with five men of war and 500 soldiers to take possession, but before it could be effected, the former was returned, and the latter dead, it being delivered to Mr. Humphrey Cook, Sir Abraham's Secretary, the articles being dated 14 Jan. 1665, which were deemed derogatory and contradictory in almost all their parts, the treaty entered into by the two crowns, and Sir Jervas Lucas was sent over to succeed him: soon after which, the king by his royal charter, dated 27 March 1668, granted it to the East India Company, making them absolute lords proprietors thereof (c).

We are not certain when the mint was first erected at Bombay; however, the first money they coined were not current in trade, but only among themselves, not going at Surat, or in any part of the Mogul's dominions, or in the territories of the Indian Raja's (d), and of this sort we think are all which follow.

(a) Appeal to Cæsar, p. 25, 26. 4to. 1660. in the same place he also gives a plate with the figures of the standard weights of the three largest pieces, being square and marked India VIII Testernes, India IIII Testernes, and India II. which were then in custody of Sir William Parkhurst, warden of the Mint.

(b) Van Loon Histoire Metallique des Pais Bas, Tom. 1. p. 539.

(c) A description of the port and island of Bombay, 8vo. 1724.

(d) Tavernier's travels, part 2. page 5.

Bombay
Rupce,
No. 5, 7.

Among the first of them we apprehend was the Rupee, No. 7. which in the area on one side, THE RUPEE OF BOMBAY; and round it, BY AUTHORITY OF CHARLES THE SECOND 1678; on the reverse is the royal arms crowned, and the remainder of the inscription, KING OF GREAT BRITAIN FRANCE AND IRELAND, it is broader than the rupees in general are, and very well done. No. 5. has on one side the arms of the company without any inscription, and in the center of the reverse, PAX DEO, and inscribed MONETA BOMBAIENSIS, this is smaller and thicker like those of the Mogul's. These are the only sorts of Rupees we have ever seen, but we are informed by Mr. Folkes (e) that there are two more, one having like the last, on one of its sides the arms of the company, but the other side filled with an Arabic inscription; the other sort has inscribed in the area on one side, MON BOMBAY ANGLIE REGIMS AO. 7. and round this, INCREMENTUM A DEO ET PAX; on the reverse, round the company's arms, inscribed, HON. SOC. ANG. IND. ORI. we would recommend to the curious collectors to discover in what cabinets these pieces are now to be found. At the present, and we think for a long time, the company have struck Rupees like those of the Moguls, with an Arabick inscription on both sides, which brings them in something considerable, for the coinage, which is to the companies servants $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ to all others.

Copper Pice.

The company had also a sort of money in copper for small change, called Pice, consisting of 5 Rees, 80 of which make a Rupee; that is, about one-third of a penny in value; the old ones were struck in a very careless manner, neither round nor square, and seldom have surface enough to contain the whole legend; and besides that generally struck on one side, not in the center, and very thick.

No. 8.

On No. 8. all that can be read round the arms of the company is, INCREMEN, and on the reverse, only SOC. ANG. round MOET BOMBAY ANGLIE REGUM AO. D.... in the center; on another we have seen the arms without a single word round them, and in the area, on the other side, only VM 74 A D... both of which appear to be nearly in the same manner as the last of the four rupees just mentioned.

No. 10.

There is another sort much neater, being round and better work, having on one side a crown, with G. R. at top, and at bottom, BOMB. and on the reverse, AUSPICIO REGIS ET SENATUS ANGLIE 1720, 1728, &c. fills the piece: there are others of them also which are struck in Tutanague, or a sort of tin, which being of less value are much larger, as No. 9. these are dated 1717, 1718, &c. there appear to be the whole and the half of each sort, if not other varieties; we have also an half pice in Tutanague, as we think, which has on one side 1739 $\frac{1}{2}$ P. and on the other E I as on some copper ones of Madrafs.

Tutanague
Pice.
No. 9.

Madrafs, or
Chinapatam
gold Pagoda,
No. 5.

We have no account when the mint was first set up at Madrafs, but it is probable nearly as soon as at Bombay, for Tavernier (f) tells us, that the gold pagoda's struck at Madrafs were in great esteem when he was in the East Indies,

(e) Table of the English silver coins, p. 113.

(f) Travels, part 2. page 5. Indian coin.

and are struck there still in great quantities; however, these are pieces that seldom are noticed by an English collector, any more than their Rupees, as having an Arabick inscription on both sides, which they strike in great numbers, and receive a considerable profit therefrom (g); the piece most generally known here, is the silver Fanam, No. 6. first struck in the time of Charles II. having an Indian pagod or idol on one side, and two crossed sc's on the other; and we think have been continued to be coined with the same type ever since, there are also double fanams.

They have also two sorts of copper coin struck here, viz. Cash, and Doudooos of 10 Cash, having on one side a cross between c c, and on the other a date, as 1695, 1705, &c. others again have Arabick characters instead of the date. There is also another sort which has a kind of a saltier between E I on one side, and a date on the other, viz. 1734, 1739; there are ten Cash to one Doudoo, and eight Doudooos to a fanam, or about two-pence sterling.

We now come to those coins we have been able to discover, that have been struck in our West India Colonies.

The first of them, in order of time, appertains to the Sommer or Summer Islands, which received their name from Sir George Sommers who was shipwrecked there, *anno* 1609. A colony was endeavoured to be settled there under the Virginia Company in 1612, Mr. John More being sent for that purpose; he was succeeded by Capt. Daniel Tuckar, in whose time it was our piece, No. 19. had a currency, as we are informed by Capt. Smith(b). His words are these, "besides meat and drink, and cloaths, they had for a time a certaine kind of brasse money, with a Hogge on one side, in memory of the abundance of hogges which were found at their first landing." Over the Hog on No. 19. is XII. the signification of which we do not know. It has on its reverse a Ship. We have never seen any other than this single piece, which is in the collection of Mr. Hollis.

What first gave rise to the coinage of silver in New England, was great quantities of silver being taken about this time by the Bucaniers from the Spaniards, and bringing it there, it was thought prudent to coin it for prevention of frauds, and therefore a mint was erected in Boston for that purpose(i).

The first pieces coined at this time, or rather stamped, were six-pences and shillings, like No. 17, 18. having on one side NE, and on the other VI and XII for their respective values; we are also told there was another sort struck with III; for three-pence, but we have never yet met with it in any cabinet, and even the other two are very scarce.

(g) A mint has within a few years been erected at Calcutta in Bengal, in which numbers of Rupees are also coined with Arabick inscriptions, as those of Bombay and Madras, but broader and not so thick.

(b) History of Virginia, p. 183. Purchas, vol. 4. p. 1803.

(i) Hutchinson's history of the colony of Massachusetts Bay, vol. 1. p. 177.

No. 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15. In October 1651 the type was altered, the court ordering they should have a double ring, with the inscription, MASSACHUSETT, round a tree, in the center, and on the reverse, NEW ENGLAND, with the year of our lord (i. e. 1652) the value is also under it, as XII, VI, III, II and I. we hear of no other pieces but the three first, viz. shillings, six-pences, and three-pences, which were struck at that time; but there are also two-pences and pennies, but we have not seen any of the last sort, nor the shilling, No. 14. with the story of the good Samaritan on one of its sides, instead of the tree, which is said to be in the Pembroke collection, and is engraved in tab. 14, p. 4. of that museum.

Struck for 30 years with the same date The first money being struck in 1652, the same date was continued upon all that was struck for 30 years afterwards, and altho' there are a great variety of dies, it cannot now be determined in what years the pieces were coined; no other colony ever presumed to coin any metal into money. It must be considered, that at this time there was no king in Israel, no notice was taken of it by the Parliament, or by Cromwell; and having been thus indulged, there was a tacit allowance of it afterwards, even by Charles II. for more than twenty years; and altho' it was made one of the charges against the colony, when their charter was called in question, yet no great stress was laid upon it. It appeared to have been so beneficial, that during Sir Edmund Andross's administration, endeavours were used to obtain leave for continuing it, and the objections against it seems not to have proceeded from an encroachment on the prerogative (*k*), for the matter was referred to the master of the mint, and the report against it was upon mere prudential considerations; it is certain that great care was taken to preserve the purity of the coin. I don't find, notwithstanding that it obtained a currency, any where otherwise than as bullion, except in the New England colonies (*k*); Douglas (*l*) farther says, that no other money besides, but English, were to be current, that the exportation of it was prohibited, except twenty shillings for necessary expences, on pain of confiscation of all visible estate; he also observes that "coinage is the prerogative of the sovereignty, not of a colony."

Value.

These shillings, we are told by Douglas (*m*), were struck at 6 to the piece of eight, therefore weighed 2 dwt. 22 gr. each, and worth about nine-pence sterling; in another place (*n*) he says, that they were coined at two-pence in the shilling less than the English coin; he says also, that five per cent. for charges of coining was to be allowed by the owners of the silver brought into the mint to be coined; Hutchinson says fifteen pence in every 20 s. was allowed (*o*) ($6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.) for all charges which should attend melting, refining and coining. The court was afterwards sensible that this was too advantageous a contract, and the mint master, John Hull, was offered a sum of money by the court to release them from it, but he refused to do it; it was to be coined of the just alloy of the then new sterling English money. He raised a large fortune from it, leaving a large pater-

(*k*) Hutchinson, vol. 1. page 178.

(*l*) Summary Hist. and Polit. of the British Settlements in North America, vol. 1. p. 433.

(*m*) Discourse concerning the currencies of the British Plantations in North America, p. 9.

(*n*) Summary, vol. 1. p. 433.

(*o*) Vol. 1. p. 178.

estate, and one of the best real estates in the county; Samuel Sewall, Esq; 30,000l. in New England shillings; he was the son of a poor woman, but dutiful and tender of his mother, which Mr. Wilson, his minister, observing, pronounced that God would bless him, and although then poor, yet he should raise a great estate. ^{these Shillings given by the Mint Master as his daughter's portion.}

At the first settling the New England colonies, their medium of trade, or currency, was sterling coin, at sterling value, five shillings denomination for an English crown, and 4 s. 6 d. a piece of eight, when they got into trade a heavy piece of eight passed for five shillings (5 s. 8 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per oz.) in 1652 they coined at 6 s. the piece of eight (6 s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ per oz.) on this footing it continued upwards of 50 years (p), and at this value it was also fixed by a general assembly of the Leeward Islands in 1694 (q), and became the current value throughout all the Plantations, by a proclamation dated 18 June 1704, which was again enforced by an act of parliament of the 6th of queen Anne, but the abuse of taking them without weighing, brought light pieces to pass for 6 s. the price of the heavy ones, which occasioned these last to be fixed at 8 s. (9 s. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per oz); between these two last valuations generally, but sometimes a little higher, Jamaica, Barbadoes, and the Leeward Islands have still continued, at the former till 1723 in Pensylvania, and in Maryland until 1734; Virginia is better than either. ^{Different values of the piece of Eight.}

The prodigious rise of silver, from the above values, has been occasioned by large emissions of paper money currency from time to time, more than could be circulated by the usual trade of the provinces that uttered them, the distant periods of payment of them, and often also postponing those periods, have been the cause of the depreciating these bills, and consequently of the rising of the exchange and value of silver, which has been more severely felt in New England, than in any of the other plantations, where their bills began to depreciate about the year 1713, being then nearly at par with silver at 8 s. per ounce, and it was supposed that their currency at that time consisted of $\frac{1}{3}$ silver and $\frac{2}{3}$ in Bills, but between that and 1718, the silver was drove away by the money bills, of which all their currency was then made up, and silver valued at 12 s. per oz. (r) after that the bills depreciating more and more, till in 1741 the exchange was 550 per cent. and silver 29 s. per oz. and lastly, in 1749, were doubled, or 1100 per cent. and 60 s. per oz. their bills amounting unto 3,748,000 l. when the parliament reimbursed them the expences they had been at in the taking of Louisbourg, amounting to 183,649 l. sterl. which was sent over in pieces of eight, and at the same time a stop put to any more emissions of paper money; and finally, it was entirely set aside by the acts of 24 Geo. II. C. 51. and 4 Geo. III. C. 34. and a silver currency again introduced on the old footing of 133 exchange for 100 l. ster. or silver at 6 s. 10 d. $\frac{1}{2}$ per. oz. ^{Paper currencies occasions great rise in the value of silver.}

Here are added the form of some of these paper money bills that we have at present by us.

(p) Douglass's Essay concerning silver and paper currencies, p. 4.

(q) Two letters to Mr. Wood on the coin and currency of the Leewards Islands, p. 12.

(r) Discourse concerning the currencies, p. 25.

L

1. Two

Maryland
paper money
bill. 1. Two Shillings and Six-pence, No. 80034 — This Indented Bill of one Shilling shall pass current for the Sum herein mentioned in all payments according to the Directions of an Act of Assembly of *Maryland*, dated at *Annapolis* the 4 Day of May Anno Dom. 1734 11S vID W. Hammond, R. Gordon, B. Young.

Virginia. 2. 1 Shilling & 3 Pence (No 7921) ONE SHILLING & THREE-PENCE Current Money of VIRGINIA According to ACT of Assembly passed May 24, 1760. Fifteen Pence. — Pistereen — James Cocke — One Pistereen.

Massachu-
sett's Bay. 3. 4d 4d THIS BILL OF FOUR PENCE due to the Possessor thereof from the Province of the Massachusetts Bay shall be equal to Twenty-One grs coined Silver Troyweight of Sterling Alloy or Gold Coin at the Rate of Five Pounds ten shillings & three pence per Ounce and shall be so accepted in all Payments in the Treasury agreeably to Act of Assembly June 20th 1744. By Order of the General Court of ASSEMBLY (11656) — S. Wall — P. Hale — 1742; on the other side is, Sixteen Pence, Old Tenor. Twenty-one Grains of SILVER, Four Pence, Or Gold at 5l 10 Shillings & 3 Pence an Ounce, 1744.

Maryland,
or Lord
Baltimore's
money. Cæcilius Calvert, Lord Baltimore, obtained his patent as proprietor of Maryland June 20, 1632, and in the autumn of the next year he sent thither a colony of about 200 persons, during the civil war lord Baltimore was deprived of his government, or jurisdiction of Maryland, but the grant was restored again to his son Charles in the year 1661; we have not been able to learn any thing in regard to the striking of these pieces, or when they were struck, nor whether they ever obtained a currency there, but we are rather inclined to think they did not.

Groat.
Six-pence
Shilling,
No. 19, 20,
21.
Value. There are three sorts of them, the groat, the six-pence, and the shilling, No. 19, 20, 21, all of them have his head in profile to the right on one side inscribed, CÆCILIVS DNS TERRÆ MARIÆ, &c. and on the reverse, his arms crowned with an imperial crown between the values XII, VI, and IV, and round it, CRESCITE ET MULTIPLICAMINI; the work is that of a very good artist, and their weight approaches to that of the English.

JAMES II.
No. 24. It is from the inscription on the reverse of this piece, viz. VAL 24. PART REAL HISPAN. that we have placed it among the coins of the plantations, as their currency consisted chiefly of Spanish silver, and in particular in Pistareens, Reals and half Reals, the two last usually called Bits and half Bits; and this piece was intended that 24 should make the first, and 12 the latter, but we cannot tell where struck, nor for what place intended; it is made of tin, as his farthing and halfpenny are, but has neither the stud of copper in the center, nor inscription on the edge; it has on its obverse the equestrian figure of the king, but different from that on his Irish crown, as are the shields on the reverse, there being a sort of chain which holds them together.

Carolina
1694, No. 23 It is for the sake of information that we have inserted No. 23. as we cannot ourselves conceive the intent of striking it, or for what purpose it was intended; however, we think it has no claim to be admitted as a piece of money, but rather is of the ticket kind, and we are of the same opinion in regard to another piece, which is certainly of the same class with this; be it what it will, it is what

what we call the London Halfpenny, one side of both, that is the Elephant, we apprehend was struck from the same dye, which is still remaining in the Tower, and appears to be the work of Rotiers; on the other side instead of GOD PRESERVE CAROLINA AND THE LORDS PROPRIETORS 1694, as upon this; there is upon that, round the city arms, GOD PRESERVE LONDON; we have heard two or three opinions concerning the intent of uttering this piece, as that it was for the London Workhouse; also, that its inscription alludes to the plague, and was struck whilst it raged in London; and we have likewise heard it was intended to be made current at Tangier in Africa, but never took place; if this had been the case it would have been very proper to have introduced it here.

In the year 1722, a project took place of supplying the British plantations in America with brass money, such as two-pences, pence, and halfpence; the projector was the noted Mr. William Wood, whose copper money for Ireland made so great a noise at that time, but we have never met with an American *Swift*, who has analysed this project for America, as the Dean has done that for Ireland; one of his Irish adversaries has informed us of a few particulars in relation to this coinage, which we could never meet with any where else (*viz.*), viz. "Mr. Wood obtained a patent for coining small money for the English plantations in America; in pursuance of which he had the conscience to make 13 shillings out of a pound of brass; this money they rejected, in a manner not so decent as that of Ireland, but he has never called it popular fury, and we hear nothing of the patent itself," all that we know farther of it is, that the patent was for 14 years.

We have also been informed that Kingmill Eyres, Esq; Mr. Marland, a Hardwareman in Cornhill, and several others were concerned in the scheme, the last mentioned person had great quantities of them in his cellar, was ruined by it, and died housekeeper at Gresham College; the dyes were engraved by Mr. Lammas, Mr. Standbrooke, and Mr. Harold, some of which were in the possession of Mr. Winthorpe, who went to New-York, his father lies buried at Beckingham; they were struck at the French Change, in Hogg Lane, Seven Dials, by an engine that raised and let fall an heavy weight upon them when made hot, which is the most expeditious way of striking Bath metal, which was the sort of metal they were made of.

There are three sizes of them, No. 25, 26, 27. made for an halfpenny, two-pence, and a penny; the largest has round the King's head, GEORGIUS D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX. the other only GEORGIUS D. G. REX. there are two different reverses, viz. a rose, and a rose and crown, both sorts inscribed, ROSA AMERICANA—UTILE DULCI, sometimes also the dates 1722 and 1723. N. B. If these were made only for 2d, 1d and ½d of their currency, and not sterling, they were not worth but a trifle more than ¼ of those values in sterling, as the exchange in those years was 270 per Cent. and silver 14 s. per oz. We have a piece much like the penny in size, struck in the same metal, the head also nearly the same, inscribed, GEORGIUS D. G. FRA. ET HIB. REX. and on the re-

(f) A defence of the people of Ireland in the unanimous refusal of Mr. Wood's copper money, p. 37.

verse

verse, the figure I crowned between two laurel branches, inscribed, BRUN ET LUNDUX SA ROM MI ARC THE ET PR. ELEC.

GEORGE II. We never heard of any proposals made about the year 1733, for an American coinage; however, No. 28. has the appearance of a pattern piece for some such scheme; it has the king's head laureat, inscribed, GEORGIUS II. D. G. REX. and on the reverse a leafed rose crowned, inscribed, ROSA AMERICANA 1733 — UTILE DULCI. The only piece we know of, is in the collection of Thomas Hollis, Esq; we have also seen a proof of the head in steel, said to be struck on that metal to shew how malleable they could make it by smelting it with pit coal, by a scheme then on foot.

North Carolina 1754. Proposals for coining 2d, 1d, and ½d in copper.

In 1754 a proposal was sent over here for approbation, from Arthur Dobbs, Esq; Governor of North Carolina, for to coin copper money for that colony, to consist of pieces of the value of two-pence, one penny and an halfpenny of their currency, which was in proportion to that of England as four to three; the quantity proposed to be coined to be such as the Governor and Council of Carolina should think proper, but not to exceed 50 tons; they delivering the copper into the mint, paying all expences and fees attending the coinage, and to have such a device on them as should be thought proper. His letter with the proposals were sent down from the treasury, June 24, to the officers of the mint to consider of them, and give their opinion on the most proper method to put them in execution; in answer to which it was proposed, that one half of what should be coined should be in halfpence of such a size, that 61 pieces was to make 1 lb. weight avoirdupois. one fourth should consist of two-penny pieces, and the other fourth of penny pieces, of a proportional weight to the halfpence, the remedy to be ¼ part of a lb. wt. avoirdupois, and this not by design, but accident; to perform them at the same price as those for Ireland, five-pence per lb. wt. for the master, and 20s. per hund. to the deputy comptroller; the proportion as to the number of each sort to be kept, as an increase in the number of halfpence, would increase the expence, one side to have the king's effigies, with GEORGIUS II. REX. on the reverse the arms of North Carolina, inscribed, SEPT. CAROLINA, and under it the date of the year; we apprehend it rested here, and was never put in execution.

But does not succeed.

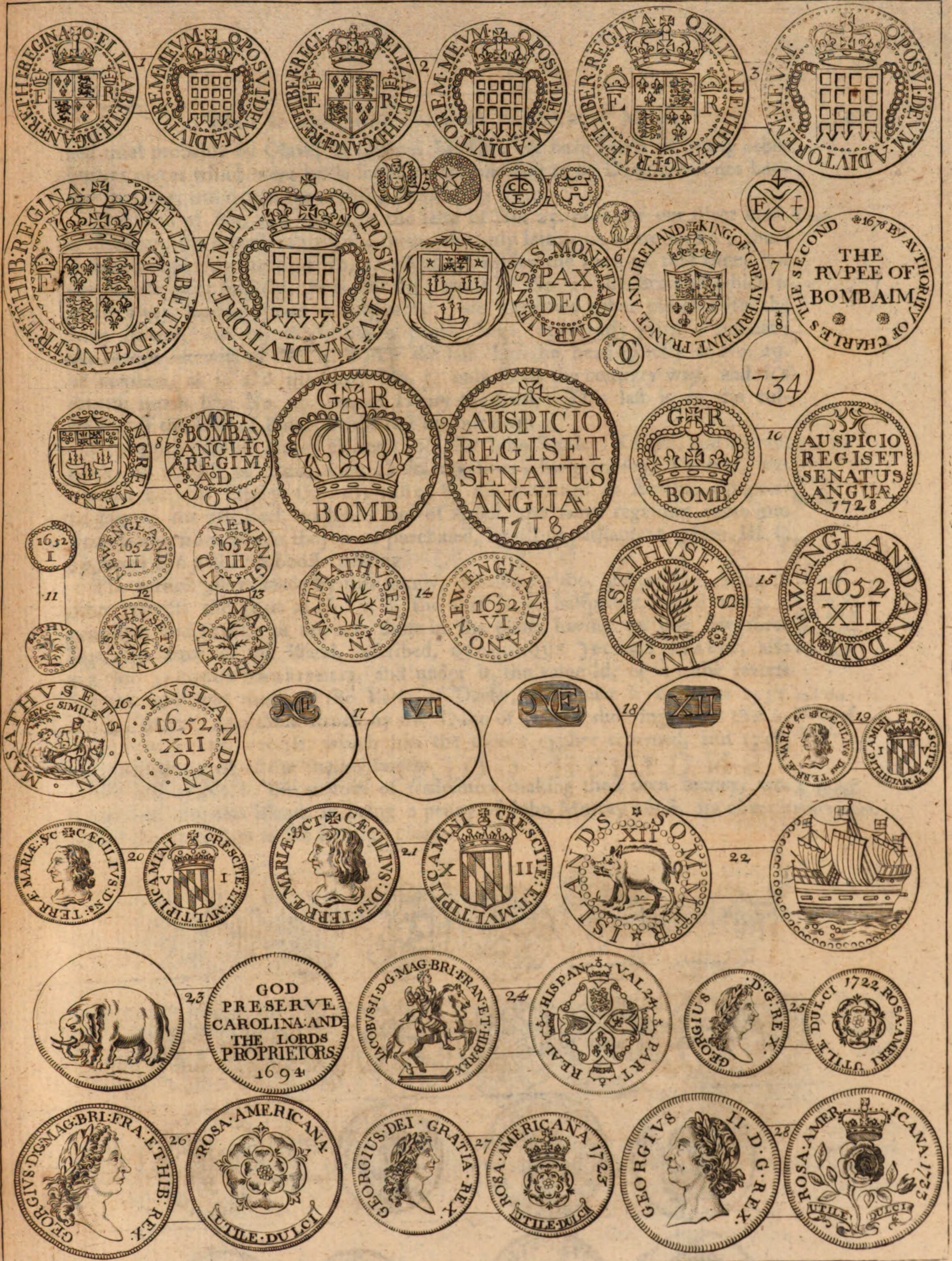
A VIEW of the COINS struck in the ISLE of MAN.

Norwegian race of the Kings of Man.

THE Isle of Man lies between England and Ireland, nearly equidistant from both; it became subject to the Kings of Norway very early, and was governed by kings dependent upon them; as 1, Godred, the son of Sirric, who died 1066; 2, Fingal; 3, Godred Crovan, who died 1082; 4, Lagman, who died 1089; 5, Dopnald, sent from Ireland; 6, Olave, son of Godred, from 1111 to 1144; 7, Godred his son till 1187; he was also king of Ireland; 8, Raignald; and 9, Olave his son till 1237. Vide Speed's theatre of Great Britain, p. 92.

Supposed to have struck No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Under some of these princes we apprehend were struck the five first pieces in the small plate annexed, but to which to ascribe them is uncertain, as we cannot make out any name upon them, and the greatest presumption we have of their belonging to these kings, is, that they were found in that Island. The time when published we think was included between the years 1100 and 1200, and



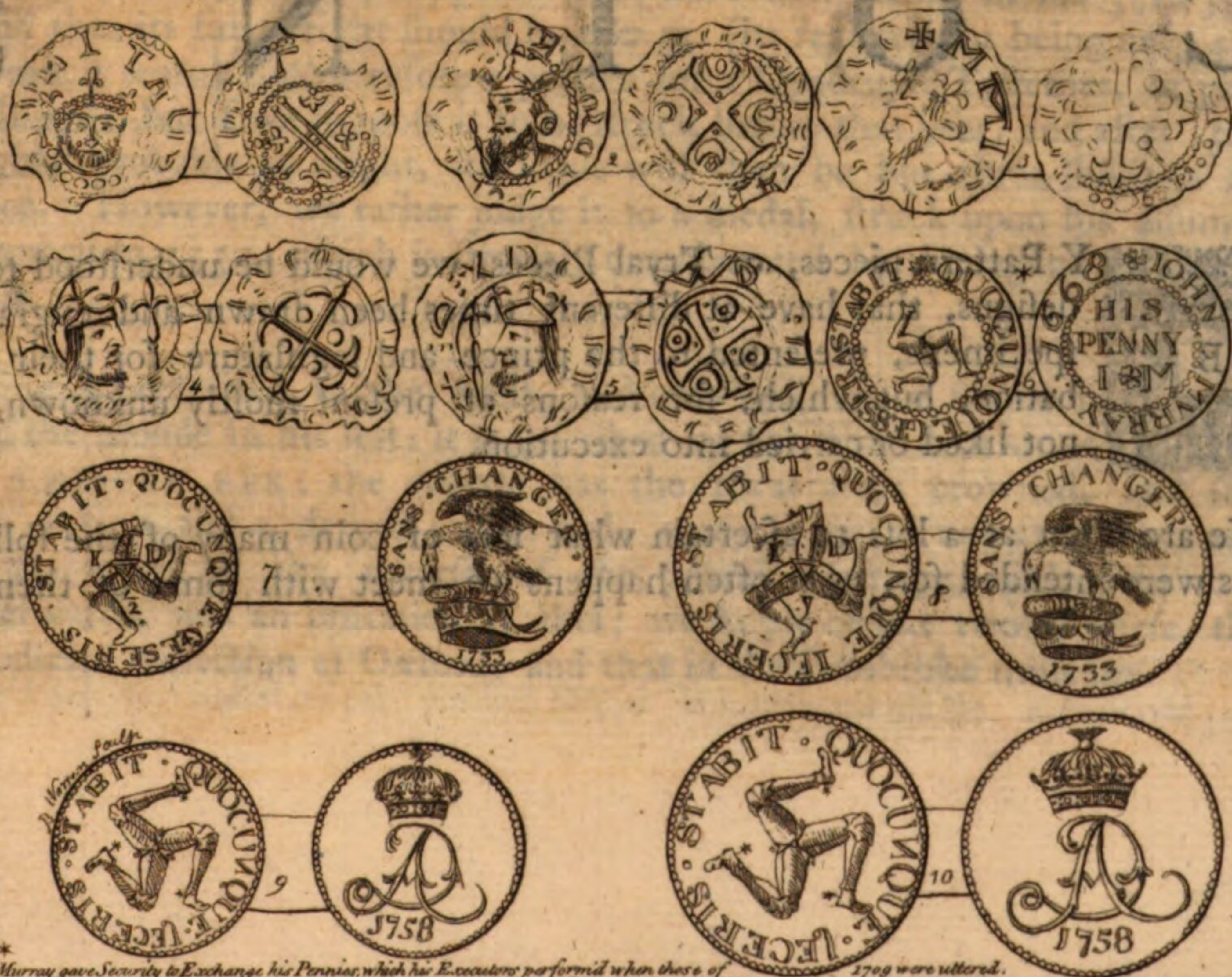
and most probably by Olave, or Godred his son; we have heard of many other ancient pieces which were lately found there, and said to be Danish, but not having seen any, can determine nothing concerning them.

The head of No. 1. is much in the taste of No. 25. pl. 1. of our silver coin, Type of Stephen, the reverse exactly the same; the only letters on it are MITA; there is something in the head of No. 2. which resembles the work of that time, but the reverse quite singular, as is also the reverse of No. 3. the head of which is worn away, having round it only MMR.. we have two other pieces with the same reverse, one of which has a profile head, apparently with a helmet; the reverse likewise of No. 4. is like the last, but the head exactly as No. 29. of Stephen, as is also the next, No. 5. only looks the contrary way, and it's reverse much like No. 19, 20. of Henry the First. This last is in the collection of the Earl of Bute, all the rest are our own.

In the 7th year of Henry IV. or 1406, Sir John Stanley, Knight, had a grant The Isle in fee of the Isle of Man, with all its regalities; his grandson, Thomas, was granted to created Earl of Darby, Oct. 27, 1485, by the marriage of Amelia, daughter the Stanley family. to James, the 7th Earl, to John, Earl of Athol, the same regalities came into that family, from whom they were purchased, by act of parliament, 5 Geo. III. c. 26, anno 1765, for 70,000 l. sterling.

The earliest pieces made by this family, are dated 1709, and are cast, being in Money other respects the same as No. 7, 8. the next is an halfpenny, dated 1723, a struck by neat dye, and struck, as are also those in the plate, having on one side three the Earls of Darby. legs, the arms of the island, inscribed, QUOCUNQUE JECERIS STABIT, also No. 7, 8. 1-D for JACOBUS DARBIENSIS, and under it, the value $\frac{1}{2}$ d, or 1; the reverse has the crest and motto of the Earls of Darby, and under it the date 1733. and the No. 9. and 10. are those struck by the Duke of Athol, differing from the o-Duke of thers only on the reverse, which has the duke's cypher crowned, and 1758, Athol. instead of the crest of the Stanley family.

We find by No. 6. the custom of tradesmen making their own money, was A trades- introduced into this Island, it being a penny of John Murray 1668, its obverse man's token. having the three legs as the four last pieces.



* Murray gave Security to Exchange his Pennies, which his Executors performed when those of 1709 were uttered.

What is
meant by
Pattern
Pieces.

Open not
known for
what coin
intended.

A View of the Coins struck in the Isle of Man.
 and most probably by Olave, or Godfred his son; we have heard of many other
 ancient pieces which were lately found there, and said to be Danish, but not hav-
 ing been any, can determine nothing concerning them.

The head of No. 1. is much in the style of No. 25. pl. 1. of our silver coin, type
 of Stephen, the reverse exactly the same, the only letters on it are M. T. and
 is something in the head of No. 2. which resembles the work of that time, but
 the reverse quite singular, as is also the reverse of No. 3. the head of which is
 worn away, having round it only M. T. we have two other pieces with the
 same reverse, which is profile of a king, and the head of No. 4. is the head of No. 20.
 of Stephen, as is also the next, No. 5. only looks the contrary way, and its
 reverse much like No. 10. of Henry the First. This last is in the col-
 lection of the Earl of Bute, all the rest are our own.

In the year of Henry IV. or 1406, Sir John Stanley, Knight, had a grant from the
 in fee of the Isle of Man, with all its appurtenances; his grandson, Thomas, was granted
 created Earl of Derby, Oct. 27, 1485, by the marriage of Amelia, daughter
 to James, the 7th Earl, to John, Earl of Arundel, the same regulations came into
 that family, from whom they were purchased, by act of parliament, Geo. III. c.
 25. and 26. the 1790. the next is an halfpenny, dated 1793, and are cast, being in money
 other respects the same as No. 7. 8. the next is an halfpenny, dated 1793, and are cast, being in money
 near dye, and struck, as are also those in the plate, having on one side three of
 legs, the arms of the island, inscribed, QUONIAM LEGIS STATUTUM, also No. 7. 8.
 and for JACOBUS DARRIENSIS, and under it the value, or 1. the reverse
 has the crest and motto of the Earls of Derby, and under it the date 1793, and the
 No. 9. and 10. are those struck by the Duke of Arundel, differing from the Duke of
 there only on the reverse, which has the duke's cypher crowned, and 1758, Arundel.

VIEW OF PATTERN PIECES,

FOR ENGLISH GOLD and SILVER
 We find by No. 6. the custom of trading making their own money, was a
 introduced into this island, it being a penny of John Murray 1668, its obverse and reverse
 having the three legs as the four last pieces.

COINS.

What is
 meant by
 Pattern
 Pieces.



Y Pattern pieces, or Tryal Pieces, we would be understood to mean
 designs, that have at different times been drawn and engraven as
 specimens, presented to the prince and legislature for their appro-
 bation, but which, for reasons at present mostly unknown, were
 not liked or carried into execution.

Often not
 known for
 what coin
 intended.

We are often at a loss to ascertain what sort of coin many of the following
 pieces were intended for, as it often happens we meet with some of them both
 in



in gold and silver, other sorts again in silver and copper, nor will the weight always help us out, as it seems often not attended to, especially where only the type and inscription, and not the value was varied, as we think was the case of most, if not all the pieces under consideration.

Besides the above difficulties, we cannot be certain that many of them were really intended as patterns for any sorts of money, but rather jettons, nay, whether some of them may not even be of the ticket kind, as there are many of both sorts, the purposes for which they were made, we are unacquainted with, nor can it be discovered either by the Type or Inscription found upon them.

The first piece, in plate 5. in Mr. Folkes's opinion, was intended for a groat of Henry VIII. after his 18th year, 1527; his reason for judging thus, was its weighing near 43 gr. which was their weight at that time, but we are rather inclined to think it a pattern groat of Henry VII. and struck about the time of the great change in the type of the silver money in 1504, from the full face, cross and pellets, to the profile one, and royal arms, and Mr. Folkes himself has placed it at the head of that coinage in his own plates.

On the obverse, the king appears sitting in his chair of state, having a scepter in his right hand, and a globe in his left, as on his sovereign, of fine gold, No. 2. pl. 2. from which, it is probable, the thought was borrowed, and that of the pennies of this reign the same; its greatest singularity is the word LONDON, which is under him, and is found thus on no other piece, the inscription on both sides is the usual one, except the number after the king's name, which is not here; it is also wanting on one of his shillings, it is an Unique, formerly in the collection of Mr. Thomas Grainger; but at present, in that of Mr. John White.

The second piece is commonly known by the name of Henry VIII's crown, but its weight will by no means support such an opinion; Mr. Folkes, from its mint mark of a fleur de lis, supposes it to have been struck in his 34th year, 1542, and that its full weight should be 480 gr. (its real weight being only 464, as being much worn) and therefore a pattern for a Quadruple Testernes, or piece of 4 Shillings; but if we suppose it to be struck before that year, and after 1527, as is highly probable it might, its value will then be but three shillings and nine-pence. However, we rather judge it to be a medal, struck upon his assuming the supremacy in 1530, which is strongly corroborated by the legend on the reverse of it.

The king is portrayed to the waist, and crowned, has a sword in his right hand, and the monde in his left; it is inscribed HENRI 8. DEI GRATIA ANGLIE, FRANCIE Z HIBERN REX; the reverse has the royal arms crowned, and supported by a lion and a dragon; inscribed, ANGLICE Z HIBERNICE ECCLESIE SUPREMUM CAPUT; the reverse of the pound sovereign, published some years afterwards, was an imitation of this; we know of but two of these, that in the Bodleian collection at Oxford, and that in the Pembroke museum.

It

Edw. VI.

1547.
Testoon,
No. 3.

It was during the unsettled state of the coin, in the beginning of this king's reign, that the Testoon, No. 3. was struck; it is what is usually called Bishop Latimer's Shilling, from the mention he makes of it in one of his sermons†, for its rarity, we should rather suppose it a pattern for a Testoon, than in common currency; it is very probable that the silver it is made of is 10 oz. fine; if this is a fact, its true weight should be 48 gr. to which they approach very near; the most material difference between this and the common one of 1549, as No. 10. pl. 4. besides its weight and fineness, is in its having the Arabick 7, instead of the Roman VII. in the dates, as also in the, &c. after the king's stile on the reverse.

No. 4. also a
pattern piece
for a TestoonAnd not for
a piece of 5
or 10 shil-
lings.

The next piece, No. 4. we are of opinion was intended also as a pattern for a Testoon, as well as the last, and that those we have remaining of them are proof pieces, some weighing about an ounce, and others about half an ounce, the value of which at that time was 10 shillings and 5 shillings, and has occasioned such pieces to be called patterns for those species of money, but we have many instances of proofs being struck upon pieces of metal very different in weight, from what they were to be of when made current; as among others, a fine Aquitain penny of Henry II. (a) a Canterbury penny of Edward II. (b) a Durham penny of Henry VIII. (c) and two Dublin Groats of the same kings (d) we therefore are of opinion that No. 4. which is found both of the weight of 1 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ an oz. to be of this class; besides, there were no coins at that time current abroad of this value, but were much broader and thinner, like the crown coined by this king four years afterwards.

Type.

The principal difference between this and the common ones, besides the goodness of the silver, is the *zc* after the king's titles, and the date *XLVII*, instead of *XLIX*, *L & LI*. Horace Walpole, Esq; has that which was Lord Oxford's of the weight of an oz. and Mr. John White has one of half that weight.

Half Crown
with leaved
Rose.
No. 5.

The first gold piece in this plate is No. 5. a fine half crown from the cabinet of the Duke of Devonshire, the same type and legend exactly, as the crown of this sort in pl. 3. No. 3. of our Gold Coinage, having the king's titles round the head, and *scutum &c.* on the reverse, round the rose; we know of three of these crowns, that of Lord Oxford's, which was afterwards Mr. Fairfax's, and at present Mr. Hanbury's, weighing 50 grains; one of Mr. Dummer's of 44 grains, formerly Dr. Mead's, and Mr. Bartlet has one nearly the same weight, once Mr. Beachcroft's; we do not know any half sovereign of this sort, but only that which has the motto *Scutum, &c.* round the head, and the king's name and titles on the reverse, as No. 6. which is in the collection of Dr. Ducarel, and weighs 117 grains; Mr. Fairfax had one which weighed more than the double, that is 240 grains, bought at his sale by Mr. Gardiner, the true weight

Half sove-
reign ditto.
No. 6.

† We have now a pretty little shilling, indeed a very pretty one, I have but one I think in my purse, and the last day I had put it away almost for an old groat, and so I trust some will take them. The fineness of the silver I cannot see, but therein is printed a fine sentence, *Timor Domini Fons Vitæ et Sapientiæ*; the fear of the Lord is the fountain of life or wisdom; I would God this sentence were always printed in the heart of the king. Folkes, p. 32.

(a) Mr. Hollis's. (b) Dr. Betteworth's. (c) Mr. Hollis's. (d) Dr. Sharpe's and Mr. Dummer's.

of this piece should be but $84\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and therefore both of them are undoubtedly proofs; we have never heard of the Crown and half Crown of it. The reverse of No. 6. was engraved in the year 1547, as it is used as an obverse to the jetton of this king, with the inscription, *Insignia Potentissime Regis Angliæ 1547.*

The pattern for a piece of 6 angels, as No. 7. from its weight is supposed to be, we think, was made before his 4th year, when the Angel and half Angel were coined, for it has the rose or emony flower for its mint mark, and the &c. after the titles, as in the Testoon of 1547; and the gold crowns and half crowns, which it is very probable were struck that year also. It is in the Pembroke collection. We have engraved and described it before in our Gold Coinage, pl. 3. No. 15. but observed it was not in its proper place.

Edward the Sixth was the first of our princes that has his head in profile on our gold money, as the half Sovereign and smaller pieces, which sort of pieces were also minted by Queen Elizabeth, from the beginning of her reign, as the milled ones, with the mullet and fleur de lis, and the hammered ones with those of the cross crosslet, lyon, coronet, &c. but we not remember to have seen any Sovereign till after the year 1590, the first being with the TONNAGE, which corresponds with Mr. Lowndes's indenture of her 35th year; however, from this piece, which was certainly intended as a pattern for a Sovereign, there were thoughts of striking them as early as the year 1565.

It is fine work, and much in the taste of the halves just mentioned, only she has a royal mantle covered with ermins, and is not in armour, as most of the others appear to be; the legend nearly the same, as upon the Sovereign of her brother, *IHS AUTEM TRANS. PER MEDIU ILLOR. IBAT.* whereas those that were afterwards coined had *Scutum*, &c. as upon the half, quarter, and eighth; it has a fine full blown rose for its mint mark; this piece is an Unique, formerly in the collection of Thomas Sawbridge, Esq; but at present in the collection of Thomas Knight, Esq; who purchased the whole cabinet.

We conjecture that No. 9. with the queen's head on one side, and her crowned cypher on the other, as also No. 10. with E. R. crowned with a bell between them, and on the reverse a rose, were both intended for half-pence, none of which sort of money were coined by her till the 24th year, 1582, the bell being the mint mark for that year (*t*), and No. 12. having it also, might probably be struck at that time, and intended for a groat, the coinage of three-pences being discontinued after that year; the fleur de lis behind the queen's head is very singular; we have no where met with this, or No. 10. but in the Devonshire museum.

The four remaining pieces of this Queen have, like No. 10. on one of their sides the crowned cypher, or Monogram, but we are not certain for what any of them were designed, except No. 14. which is *THE PLEDGE OF A HALF-PENNY* (*u*), and prior by many years to the other three, that were all struck

(*t*) View of the silver coin, p. 31.

(*u*) View of the copper coin, page 3.

N

in

A Penny,
No. 13.
A Two-
pence,
No. 15.

in 1601, not long before the queen's death; however, it is not improbable No. 11. might be intended for an halfpenny Token or Pledge in copper, like No. 14. the intent of No. 13. we read on one side being, THE PLEDGE OF A PENNY; on No. 15. is inscribed UNUM A DEO DUOBUS SUSTINEO—AFFLICTORUM CONSERVATRIX, and has, we think, more the appearance of a Jetton, than a Pattern for a Two-pence in copper, as Mr. Folkes thought might have been its intent (*w*); we have seen No. 13, and 14. in copper, as well as in silver, but never No. 15.

JAMES I.
Laurel or
Unite,
No. 16.

Upon examining No. 16. which is in gold, with a little attention, it appears to have been intended for a laurell'd Unite or xx Shilling piece of this King, which were introduced in his 18th year 1621, it is better work than those are in general, the bust more in relief, the legend is JACOBUS D. G. MAG. BRI. FRA. ET HIB. REX; that on the reverse was never put in, as it was, we apprehend, never finished, the arms and cross, much the same as those on the laurels. It is in the collection of Mr. Hollis. The I R crowned between a rose and thistle on one side, and the crowned portcullis on the other; on No. 17. is clearly an imitation of No. 12. of Elizabeth, and probably intended for the same sort of money.

No. 17.

CHARLES I.
Silver Half-
pennies,
No. 18, 19.
No. 21.

We think it may safely be conjectured, that No. 18. having C R crowned on one side, and a rose on the other, was intended for an halfpenny, the work is Briot's and very neat; the next, No. 19. has a rose crowned on each side, inscribed, CAROLUS REX—A HALF-PENNY, we judge No. 21. from C $\frac{1}{2}$ D R on its reverse, designed also for an halfpenny, not in silver, but in a mixed metal, which this piece consists of; the king has a radiated crown, being the only one we remember to have met with, and makes us suspect it was done after his death, the inscription is, CAROLUS D. G. MAG. BRIT.—FRAN. ET HIBER. REX; we have never seen but one of each of the above pieces, which are in the cabinets of Mrs. Cavendish, Mr. Hodfol, and Mr. Hollis.

Farthing
Token,
No. 25.

It is probable that No. 25. was intended as a pattern for a Farthing Token, and as such its proper place, one of the first in plate 6. of our copper coin, the helmeted head of this king is the only one we have seen, it is very neatly performed, and in copper; we should judge from the form of the shield, and the small roses, it is done by an artist of the Tower Mint about 1631; Dr. Mead had one, and Mr. Dummer has another of them; No. 22. is a two-pence of Briot's, done by him pretty early, as we think from the ruff round the king's neck, like those on No. 26. and 28. the inscription on the reverse is, FIDEI DEFENSOR, as on No. 36. it is highly probable from the manner of No. 29. that is, the Feathers between C. R. with * II * at bottom, that it came out of the

Briot's
Two-pence
No. 22.

Aberistwith
Two pence.
No. 29.

Aberistwith mint, and was intended for a two-pence, the CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO on this and No. 24. are singular, on pieces less in value than the three-pence, we are possessed of this last piece.

Briot's Penny
No. 23.

The most material difference between No. 23. and the common penny of Briot (No. 2. pl. 10. of our Silver Coin) is the small rose over the I. No. 31.

(*w*) Tables of silver coin, p. 64.

and

and 32. have also the same small rose and a D likewise added under the figures, being undoubtedly intended for a three-pence, and groat; the first of them is farther remarkable in the legend on the reverse, SALUS REPUB. SUPREMA LEX, which is that on his Scotch XL penny piece of this king; No. 32. is singular in the date 1634, over the shield.

The same date is found also on No. 30. which has also the like inscription as No. 31. altho' the shield is plainly that of the Tower Mint, as is that on No. 33. both which appear clearly to have been done the same year in the Tower, intended as Briot's, for a three-pence and groat; No. 24. is certainly Briot's, but for what intended we do not know, neither can we tell the meaning of the v. f. in the exergue on the reverse; it is in the collection of Loftus Jones, Esq; as is No. 23. in that of William Sotheby, Esq;

We see the same head nearly on No. 22. (which was certainly intended for a two-pence) as upon No. 26. and 28. but then from the reverses we should rather think them of the Jetton kind, the former has a rose with FLOREBIT IN ÆVUM, and we find the same on the next, No. 27. which instead of the head has a c crowned on the obverse; the reverse of No. 28. has a scepter and trident in saltier, between c-c crowned; another sort has not the c-c, it is inscribed, REGIT UNUS UTROQUE*. No. 26. is singular in having ANG. SCO. round the head, as all the rest have MAG. BRIT. No. 20. we are inclined to think rather of the ticket or jetton class, than a coin, having a crowned rose between c-r crowned, with 16-40 on one side, and a crowned thistle on the other, it is the performance of the ingenious and industrious Briot.

The three last pieces in plate 5. we are of opinion were all intended for shillings, of which No. 35. as we apprehend, was first in time, or done 1630, the feathers being the mint mark used that year in the Tower mint, and this piece a specimen of the art of an engraver, at that time employed there, perhaps the same as did No. 25, 30, and 33. in this plate, and No. 4 and 5. pl. 6. whose name has not reached us; for if we except Rawlins, we have had the name of no other engraver of this time transmitted down to us, and we think it was too early for him. The king is bare headed, as on No. 22, 26, 28. and No. 2 and 4. pl. 6. but never appears thus on his current money, being always crowned, as had been the ancient custom, the XII behind the head is for the value; this has no inner circle, but there is another sort which has, and the shield on the reverse is something longer and narrower, in other respects the same.

Number 34. is clearly a pattern for a piece of money, and probably a shilling, as we learn from the inscription on the reverse, ARCHETYPUS MONETÆ ARGENTÆ ANGLIÆ 16-35; the principal difference between this and Briot's current Shilling (No. 4. pl. 10. of our Silver Coin) besides the above inscription, is the c-r on the sides of the shield, and the omission of the cross, which runs thro' it.

* There is a jetton also about the size of a shilling with this reverse, the obverse having the royal arms, and dated 1628, and Mr. Knight has a very fine gold medal with this type, and the head of the king on the other side.

We

No. 36
Briot's.

We have more doubt concerning No. 36. being intended for a shilling, than either of the last, altho' there is nothing either in its type or legend, which is inconsistent with such a supposition; the head looks a different way from that on any of his common money, and the position of the crown on the king's head is very singular; on the reverse is a neat square shield, with the royal arms incircled with the garter and motto, HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE, and another circle with FIDEI DEFENSOR, as on No. 22. the head of which also stands the same way, but that is with a ruff, but this with a band.

Unite or
Broad Piece.
No. 4, 5.
pl 6.

Type,
Legend.

Are of the
Tower
Mint.

We think it will not be disputed that No. 4. and No. 5. in pl. 6. were intended as patterns for Unites, or Broad pieces; on the first of them the King appears bare headed, as in No. 35. pl. 5. and No. 2. on pl. 6. on the other he is crowned as usual, both of them have the value, viz. xx. behind the head; there is nothing singular in the inscription round the head, any more than that on the reverse, FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA, from those on the then current Unites, the shield on the reverses is also the same as those struck in the year 1630, which year we think they were done, from the band on the king's neck, the form of the shield and the mint mark of the feathers, being specimens that the moneyers in the Tower produced, against those engraved this same year by Briot. The former of these is in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire, and the latter in that of Mr. Hollis. N. B. Many of No. 4. are met with in silver, but without the XX. which together with the inscription on the reverse appears at first puzzling.

No. 1, 2, 3.
supposed to
be designed
for Broad
Pieces also.

Head side.

The three first pieces in plate 6. are all by Briot, and if we suppose them patterns for coins, as we reasonably may do from their type, we should think were intended for Broad Pieces, as well as No. 4, and 5. which are smaller and thicker. The head on No. 3. is nearly the same as that on No. 34. of the last plate; that on No. 1. is larger, fuller, and extends to the edge, not being included within the inner circle, as those last mentioned; the same difference is observable between No. 2. and No. 35. of plate 5. both of which are also bare headed; the inscription on No. 1. and 2. begin at bottom, and are CAR. D. G. MAGN. BRITAN. FR. ET HIB. REX; No. 3. begins at top, CAROLUS D. G. MAGN. BRITANN. FRANC ET HIBE. REX.

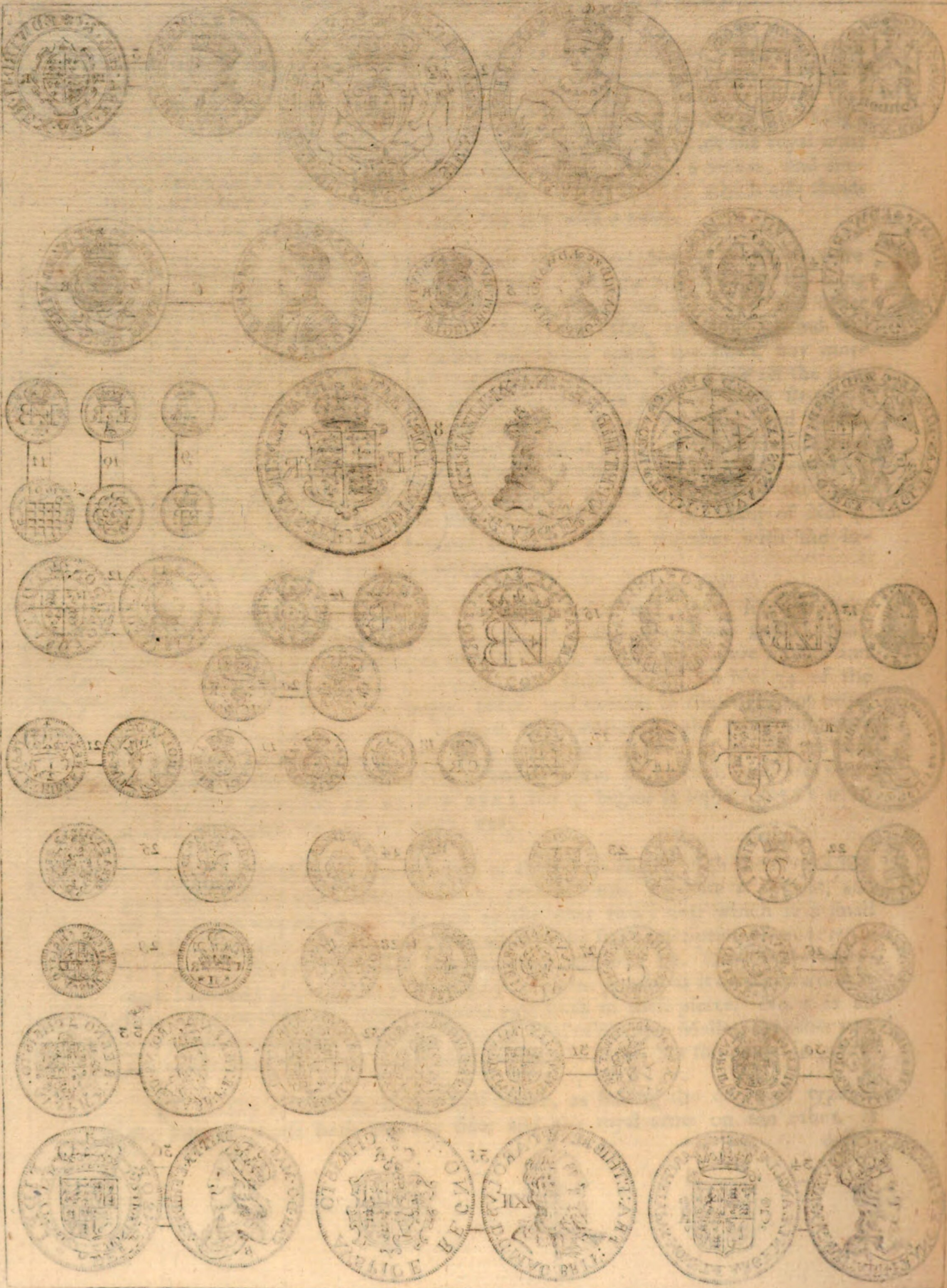
Reverse.

Rarity.

They have all three the same reverse of the square shield, with the royal arms, garnished and crowned between C—R. crowned also, the date is over it, and on No. 3. is divided 16-30. but not on the other two; near which is a small neat St. George for a mint mark; they all have the same inscription of AUSPICIIS REX MAGNE TUIS; had these patterns been approved on, some other motto must have been put to them, this being by no means proper, as it only declares that the royal protection and encouragement gave birth to these pieces. No. 1. is an Unique, in the collection of Joseph Browne, Esq; of Shepton Mallet, the other two are in Mr. Bartlet's; they are usually met with in silver, but sometimes in gold.

We usually call No. 6. Briot's half crown, as having the common type of the king on horse back on one side, and the royal arms on the other, it differs





differs from the half crowns at that time minted in the Tower, in having the horse's head the contrary way, and the shield on the reverse being crowned between 16-28; however, we think it never could be intended for a coin without the name of the king, and his titles being on it, neither of which are, but instead thereof is, O REX DA FACILEM CURSUM — ATQUE AUDACIBUS ANNUE COEPTIS. from which inscription it has more the appearance of a medal struck on the unfortunate expedition of the Duke of Buckingham to the Isle of Rhee (which took place this year) than a coin.

It is proper to consider No. 7. here, tho' put out of its place, which has nothing in its type but what is consistent with the supposition of its being intended for a pattern crown. It has on one side the king's head crowned, and inscribed CAROLUS D. G. ANGLIÆ SCOT. FRAN. ET HIB. REX FIDE DEFENSOR. on the other side is the king's Equestrian figure inscribed, HAUD ULLI VETERUM VIRTUTE SECUNDUS; here again, as in the two last sorts, the inscription is not suitable to a current coin, but Briot herein makes his court and flatters the king, it is struck both in gold and silver, the latter in the collection of Mr. Hodfol.

The Commonwealth began very soon to take into consideration the state of the money, and how much it had suffered by clipping, owing to the irregularity of its form, and inequality in the weight of the pieces; judging that the coin- ing them rounder and neater, would in a great measure remove this evil; and hearing that Peter Blondeau was a famous artist in this way, the council of state procured from him patterns of some coins made after a new invention of his, and informed themselves at the same time of the quantity he could coin in a week, and the expence attending them; they therefore invited him to come to London, in order to agree verbally with him for coining the money of the Commonwealth. He arrived at London, Sept. 3, 1649, and had 40 pound given him on his arrival, with a promise that if they should not agree with him in regard to price, to indemnify him for his journey coming and going, and besides make him a gratuity for his trouble†.

The master, the officers, and workmen of the mint, not liking to have any new method introduced, informed the committee, it was not likely that those pieces they had of Blondeau, were of his doing; besides, they said, it was an old invention‡, which they knew themselves; that such pieces were only made

O

for

† The corporation of Moniers answers to Blondeau, fol. 1653. page 15, &c.

‡ The first milled money was made in France, anno 1553, and many pieces of Henry II. are to be seen fabricated in this manner, it was the invention of an engraver named Anthony Brucher, and under the direction of Aubry Olivier, and continued in use till 1585, when it was forbidden. It was introduced into England in the beginning of Queen Elizabeth's reign, or from 1561 to 1568; the performer, Philip Mestrlle, suffering in 1569 for privately coining; it was dropt here also, however, these had only a graining or grenelle on the flat edges, but no inscription.

The inscription on the edge appears first on the French Pied Forts, or finished proofs, which were generally quadruple, the weight of the current piece; there is one dated 1573 of Charles IX. and others also of Henry III. Henry IV. Lewis XIII. and Lewis XIV. of different sorts of coin, and with different inscriptions.

The earliest medal come under our notice thus distinguished, is a fine gold one of Ferdinand, Grand Duke of Tuscany, having his head on one side, and that of his duchess, Christiana of Lorrain, on the other, and on the edge FERDINANDUS MEDICES MAGNUS DUX ETRURIA III. ANNO MDXCIII. we do

for curiosity, with great time and expence, and that it was impossible that it could be introduced in the ordinary current coin, as being very thin. They desired also, that Blondeau might be ordered to make a fresh trial of his skill, by making some more pieces, and that they would do them as well as him.

Ramage and Blondeau ordered to make patterns.

In consequence of this, on the 18th of May 1651, the committee for the mint, issue their orders to Mr. David Ramage (on the part of the mint) and Blondeau, to make patterns for a tryal, and present them to the committee, having for a motto TRUTH AND PEACE 1651, the impression to be the states armes, as on the twenty shilling piece, also two in silver for an half crown piece, and two with graining about the edges, without the motto, to be brought in; as also their propositions by July the third. Mr. Simon is also ordered at the same time to send to Ramage's office in the mint on the Monday following, 2 rollers and a drawing mill; and in case he does not, Violet is ordered to go to him for them, the day after, or on the Tuesday.

Ramage willing to put the states arms, or a device of his own on them.

On the 27th of May, Ramage complains (I should think to Sir James Harrington, for there is no name) that he had been twice to obtain a warrant from him, to get the puncheons of the states arms, the harpe and croffe, in order to make his trials; however, declaring at the same time, it was intirely indifferent to him, whether he put in the states arms, or a device of his own, only desiring to know which he chose; for if he put his own phantasie, he needed not the puncheons from Mr. Simon, otherwise he did.

A second order to Ramage.

The last order we meet with concerning the tryal, is dated June 14th, and directed to Ramage alone; whereas that above of May 8th, was to both him and Blondeau, the substance is much the same as that authorizing him to make some patterns as broad as a shilling, a half crown, and a twenty shilling piece in gold, in a mill, and with letters about the edge, if he can do it; or otherwise according to Queen Elizabeth's milled money, or any other models.

Both produce their pieces, but nothing determined.

The affair ended in both parties making their trials, and producing the patterns before the committee on July 3, as ordered, without coming to any determination in favour of either party; Blondeau's pieces were left with them, and remained in the hands of Sir James Harrington near two years, but those of Ramage's were delivered back to the moniers by Violet; who declares that in regard to the milled money, he thinks *It is faire to the Eye, but not safe for the Commonwealth*; whereas we are of opinion, that no motto was ever more justly

do not remember any other with an inscription, till the gold coronation medal of Charles I. done by Briot, which is certainly the first specimen among us; it is inscribed, EX AURO UT IN SCOTIA REPERITUR BRIOT FECIT EDINBURGH 1633; there are also some so inscribed in silver, though with great impropriety. A Teston of Cosmus II. Grand Duke of Tuscany*, between 1608 and 1621, having on its edge, HAS NISI PERITURUS MIHI ADIMAT NEMO (afterwards adopted by Oliver Cromwell, on his crown and half crown) is the first coin, and we have never heard of any piece of money after this piece, with an inscribed edge, until those trials we have been mentioning, between Blondeau and Ramage; it was first in common on the current coin of Charles II. 1662; it was imitated in Sweden in 1670, and soon after in Denmark, and by several princes in Germany, but none of the emperors till Joseph; the first French piece found with it, is the 4 Livres of Flanders 1684; there are a few of the Flemish cross dollars which have it, and we have a 3 guilder piece of Deventer, with IN TE DOMINE SPERAVI...CONFUNDAR IN AETERNUM; a fine ducaton of Cosmus III. has IPSA SUI CUSTOS FORMA DECORIS ERIT; a piece of Eight of Philip V. 1709. the only one either with a head or inscription, has AUXILIUM MEUM A DOMINO.

* Orfini Storia delle Monete de Granduci, 4to. 1760.

justly applied than the DECUS ET TUTAMEN, on its edge; which certainly is as much a security as an ornament to it.

There are three pieces of Ramage, No. 8, 9, 10. the first usually supposed to have been intended for a six-pence, has TRUTH AND PEACE on both sides, and likewise on its edge, being pretty thick; but there is one in the Devonshire cabinet, which instead of these words, has the edge filled with 22 pierced mullets like those in the legend; the obverse of No. 8. differs a little in the form of the shield, and is entirely encircled with laurels; but the reverse is quite different, having an Angel holding the two shields of England and Ireland, inscribed, GUARDED WITH ANGELES 1651; this is the shilling, and appears to be exactly the same dye as No. 10. which is the half crown, only that it is thicker, and has inscribed on its edge, TRUTH AND PEACE 1651. It was the fancy, we may suppose, of Ramage, and borrowed from the Angelot of Henry VI. but who engraved by does no where appear; however, probably by John East, the colleague of Simon, in the mint, if we will not give it to Simon himself.

The pieces of Blondeau are No. 11, 12, 13 and 14. designed for a six-pence, shilling, and half crown; they no way differ from the current money, but in their superior neatness and beauty, and the inscription on the edges of the two last; on the former of which we see TRUTH AND PEACE 1651, PETRUS BLONDEUS INVENTOR FECIT; and on No. 13. IN THE THIRD YEAR OF FREEDOME BY GOD'S BLESSING RESTORED 1651.

The above are all very rare, especially those of Ramage's, for we are informed he produced but a dozen pieces, whereas of Blondeau's there were 300; the collections of the Duke of Devonshire and the Earl of Pembroke, have each the half crown of Ramage; Mr. Browne has both that and the shilling, formerly Mr. Folkes's; they are likewise in the cabinet of Mr. Tutett, heretofore in the collection of Mr. Matthew Beachcroft, and perhaps in others that we are not acquainted with. None of the gold pieces have yet appeared, altho' they were both ordered to make some; we find the gold charged in Ramage's account, and that Blondeau actually delivered some of his twenty shilling pieces.

The fine pieces of Oliver Cromwell should now follow, but we have already given them among the current coin; however, we think there is a much greater probability of their being rather pattern pieces, than otherwise, and to be classed among the most curious of them; and some of the finest specimens of the superior genius both of *Simon* and *Blondeau*, in their particular branches, although we find no mention made of the latter, as being concerned therein.

There appears the same difficulties in regard to the intention of striking No. 15. and 16. of Charles II. as in many of his father's; for the types both of the head and reverse would incline us to imagine they were designed for money, but their inscriptions are of the medal kind, and plainly allude to the restoration of this prince; especially those of the last, which have an inscription on their edge. They are met with both in gold and silver, and some of the earliest pieces done after the king's return.

They have both the laurelled head of this prince in profile to the left; No. 15. is inscribed CAROLUS II. D. G. MAG. BR. FR. ET HI. REX; on No. 16. only CAROLUS II. REX. both have an S under the head; the reverse of the first has the royal arms crowned in a plain square shield; inscribed, MAGNA OPERA DOMINI 1660. the other has four sc II crowned, and put in form of a cross between the four shields of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, and a mullet of 8 points in the center;

center; it is inscribed, MAGNALIA DEI 1660, and some of them on their edges, REVERSUS SINE CLADE VICTOR T. S.

Shilling,
No. 17.

We apprehend that No. 17. was intended for a Shilling, (altho' we never saw any but in Copper) the head and inscription round it being exactly like the current one of 1663, the first of this kings; the inscription on the reverse is the same also on both, but differently placed, the date filling the last quarter, instead of being on each side the crown at top, and a rose, thistle, fleur de lis, and harp, each crowned stand in this, where the shields are in that, and the cc's are in the center, and not in the interstices of the cross.

Simon's
Petition
Crown,
No. 18.

The famous contention between *Simon* and *Roettiers* gave birth to the finest Pattern piece to be met with in the English, or perhaps in any other series, especially in regard to the inscription on its edge; from whence it receives its name of the *Petition Crown*, which is, without dispute, the most curious specimen of this kind, ever exhibited by any artist, it makes a double row as follows:

Thomas Simon, most humbly prays your Majesty to compare this his Tryal piece with the Dutch, and if more truly drawn and embossed, more gracefully ordered and more accurately engraven to relieve him.

there are some of these pieces, which instead of the petition, have another inscription on the edge, viz. REDDITE QUÆ CÆSARIS CÆSARI, &c. POST, and a sun appearing out of a cloud to express Nubila Phœbus. Another sort, being a translation of the last, viz. RENDER TO CÆSAR THE THINGS WHICH ARE CÆSAR'S; we have nowhere seen, but in the cabinet of Thomas Dummer, Esq; the name of this excellent artist stands under the king's head, and in the center of the reverse is the figure of St. George, surrounded with the garter, and HONI SOIT QUI MAL Y PENSE.

Queen
Anne's
Guinea,
No. 19.

We meet with no other pattern piece till the curious guinea of Queen Anne, having her neck bare all but a lock of hair brought over it; which, as we have once before observed, she thought immodest, and expressed a dislike at being represented in that manner, although it had been the constant practice on all the milled gold coin of her predecessors for them to be thus represented; nor could the gold be distinguished from the silver coin any other way but this, and the cross scepters on the reverse. In the center of the reverse stands AR, instead of the garter star, which is most usually found there, and on a few of them a rose; we have never seen but two of these pieces, one of them formerly Mr. Folkes's, then Mr. Samm's, and now in the collection of Mr. Bartlet; the other was once Mr. Hannott's, but at present in Mr. Browne's cabinet.

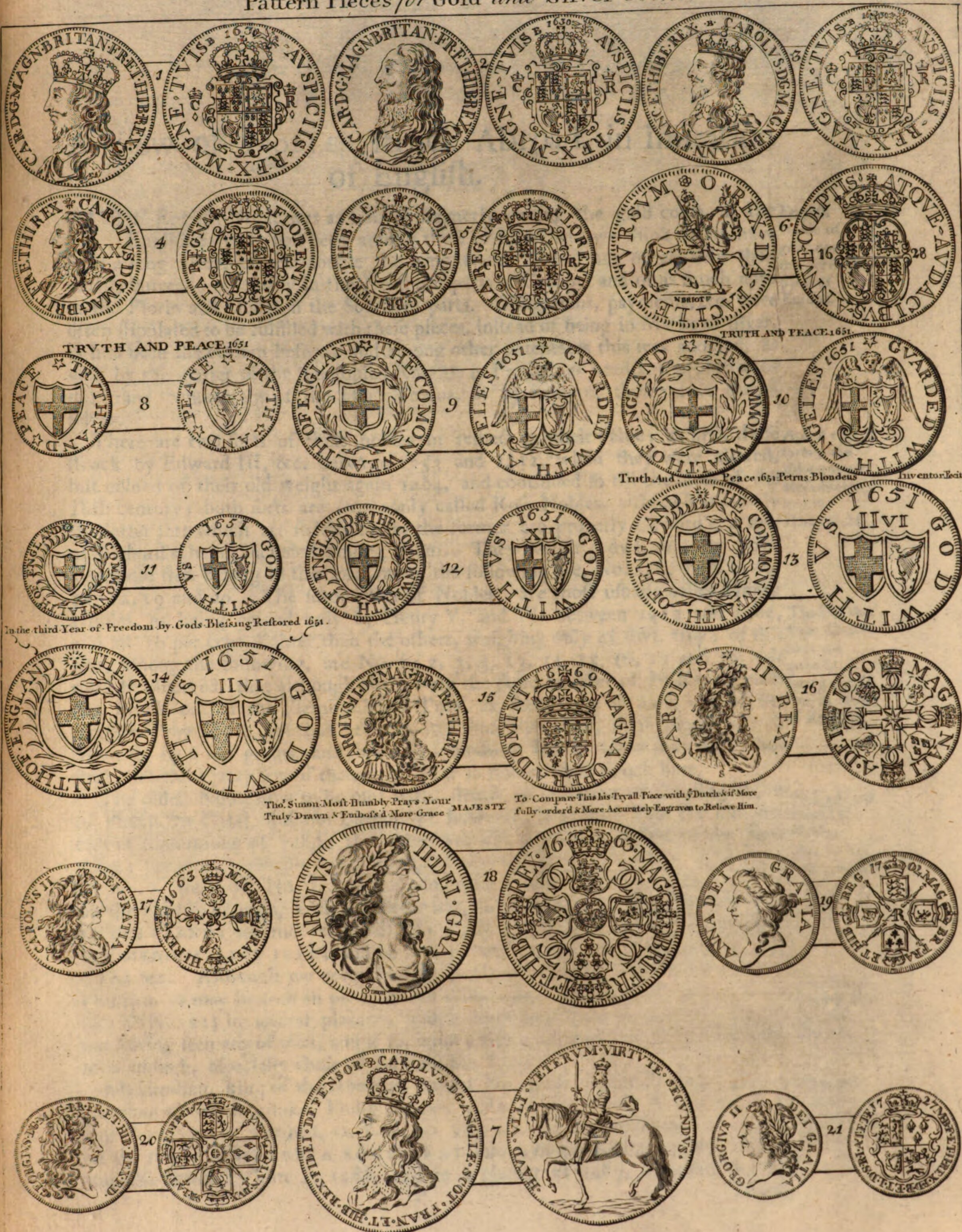
Geo. I. II.
No. 20. 21.

The first Guinea of George I. being very particular in regard to the PR. EL. on the reverse, as also in its being much better performed than any other of this king, altho' not properly a pattern piece, we have added here, as having a little room, and for the same reason the first guinea of George II. as the manner differs, we think, from all the rest of his guineas, and is withal remarkably small and thick.

* There were three different edging tools or engines used on the first current crowns of this king, or those with the rose under the head; two of them have only DECUS ET TUTAMEN, which words on the first are so disposed as to fill the whole circumference; on the second sort, between the beginning and end, are a cross and two stars thus * + *, the letters being put closer together; to the last sort is added the date 1662, and 2 crosses + +, that of the next year, viz. 1663, instead of the date has the year of the reign, viz. ANNO REGNO XV. and the three following years the same, that is XVI, XVII and XVIII; but in 1667, instead of being in roman numerals, it is put in words at length, or DECIMO NONO, and in this manner it continued to the end of his reign, and ever since. Besides the crown with the rose, there is another dated 1662, which we think was coined after those with the rose, as that has the II behind the king's head; this, on the contrary, having it before the head, as is found on all afterwards; the inscription on the edge of this is the second sort with the * + *.

Pattern Pieces for Gold and Silver Coins.

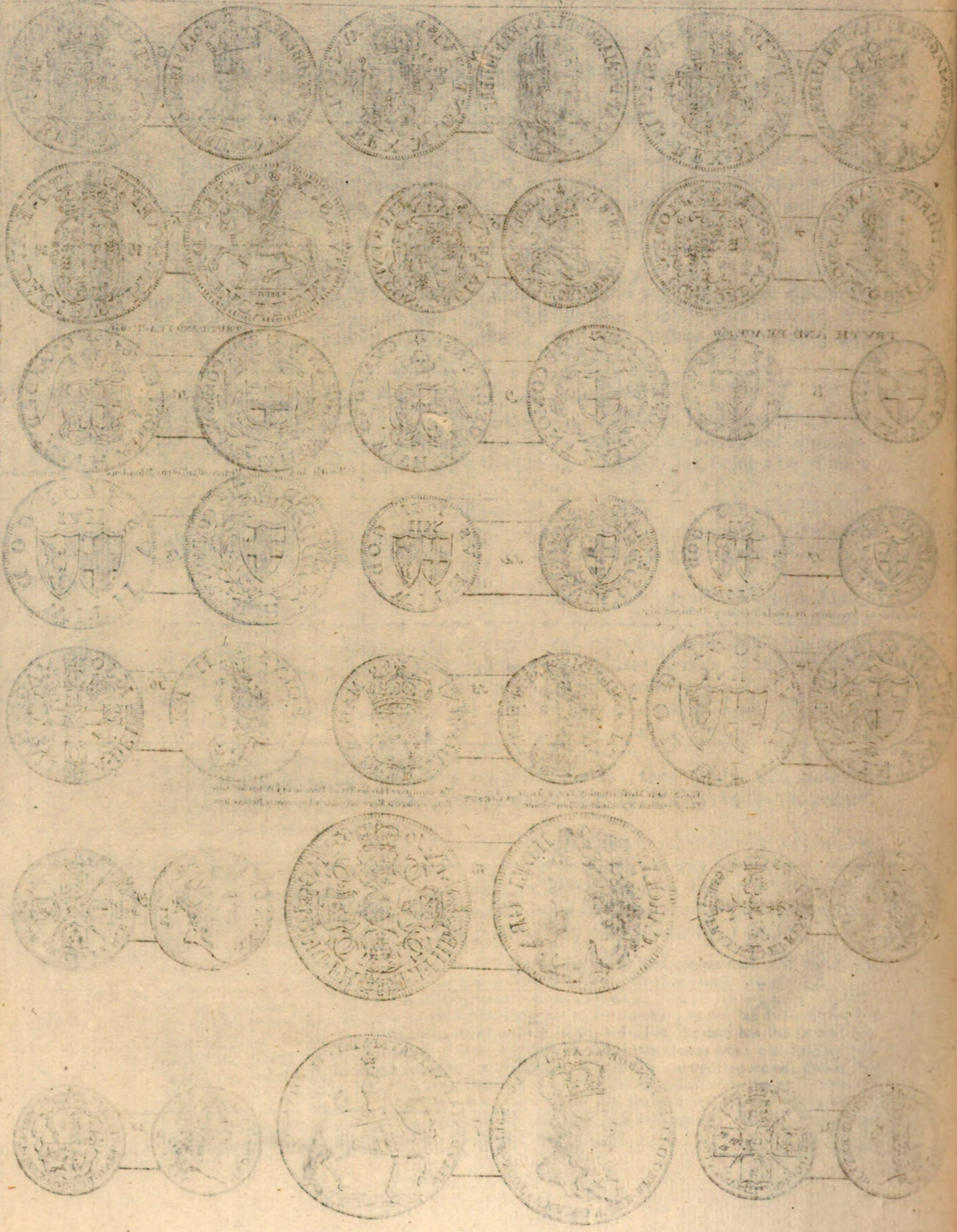
PL 6.



The Simon Most Humbly Prays Your Truly Drawn & Engraved & More Grace MAJESTY

To Compare This his Tryall Piece with Dutch & More fully orderd & More Accurately Engraven to Relieve Him.

N.B. M'Dummer has a piece like N^o 5 which on the Sides of the Shield towards the top, has 16-30 and for M.M. a Heart.



A View of NOBLES struck Abroad, in Imitation of English.

THE English Noble was as famous formerly among the gold coins, as the English Noble of English Sterling had been among those of silver, and we think it to have been a long while, of near double the weight and value of any other coin then great note in usually current; especially in the Northern parts of Europe, and of as much note the northern parts of as the Florin and Ducat in the Southern parts. Obligations, payments, &c. were Europe. often stipulated to be fulfilled with these pieces, instead of being in Marks of silver, as had been the custom before; and among other potentates this was adopted, as well by the master of the Teutonic Knights in Prussia, as head and protector of the grand confederacy of the Hans Towns, as by many of those cities themselves.

There are two sorts of these nobles in respect to their value; as first, those Are of two struck by Edward III, &c. between 1353 and 1412, when they were altered, sorts; the but coined of their old weight again 1464, and continued so till the close of the Edward, or 16th century; both sorts are commonly called Rose Nobles, although it is only Rose Noble, and the the latter sort which are strictly so, as the former are properly Edward's, a few Henry Noble of Richard's being included among them. They weigh 5 dwt. or $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. troy; and those that belong to this sort among the following are, No. 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 19 and 20. The second sort of Nobles, are those usually called Henry Nobles, as being coined only by Henry V. and VI. between 1412 and 1464, Those of the and are 10 per cent. lighter than the others, weighing only $4\frac{1}{2}$ dwt. troy; of this Low Coun- fort, among the following, are No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18. It tries not must be observed, that although there were the same number of Nobles of each quite so heavy nor so fine as those of England. fort struck out of the Flemish Mark Troy, as there were of ours, out of the English Troy Mark, yet that being lighter than the other, these pieces are so likewise, by a few grains, and therefore something less in value than ours; besides, we think very few of them were quite so fine as those struck here.

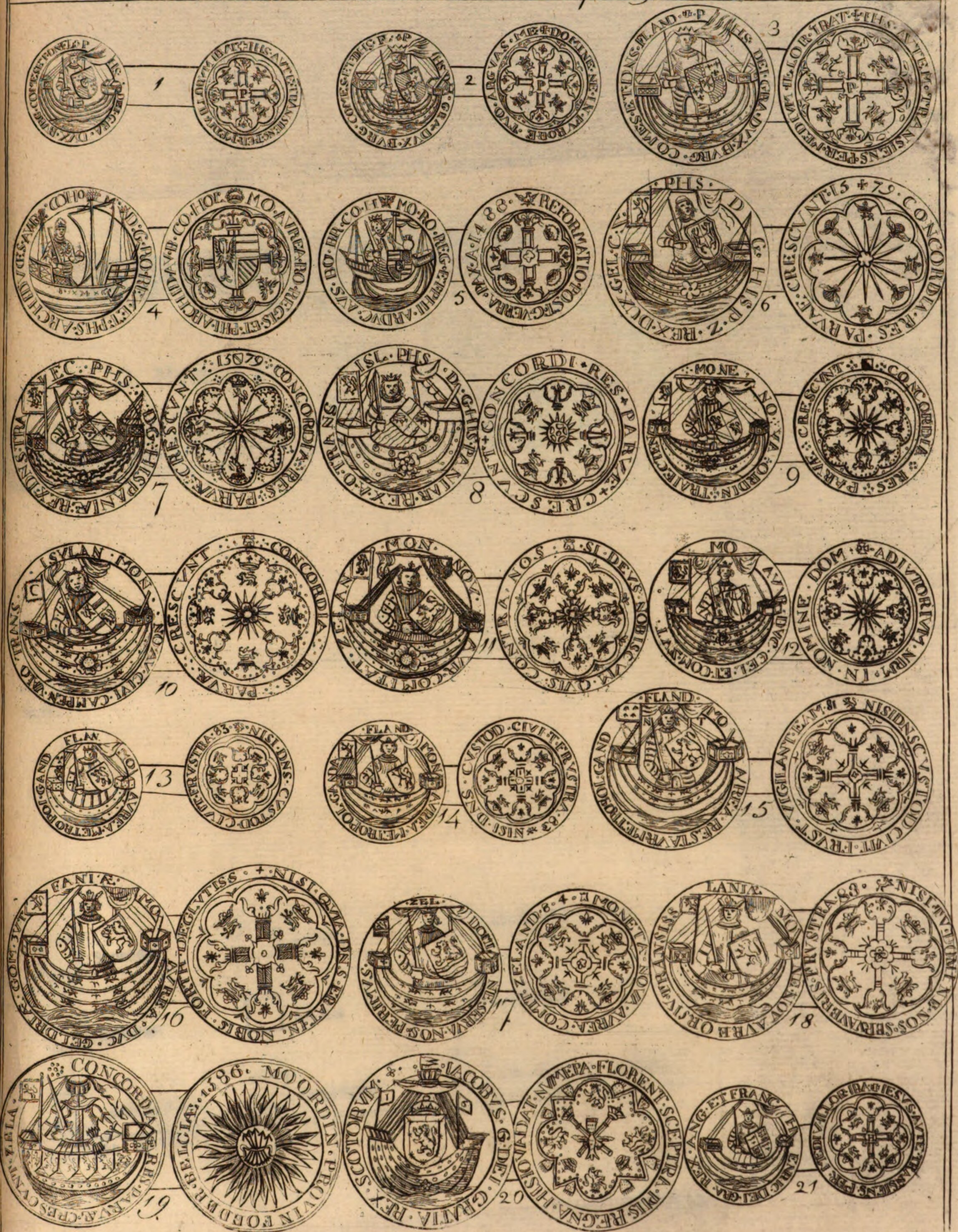
The oldest Noble now to be met with, struck in imitation of the English, is Philip, or old of Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy; however, it appears from the old pla- Flemish cart of Maximilian of 1489; that there was also a Joannes Noble of the same Noble, value; therefore, probably one of Philip's father's, who died in 1419. The quar- with its half ter No. 1. the half, No. 2. and the whole No. 3. are all alike as to type, and No. 1, 2, 3. on the obverse of each, with a little variety, is PHS DEI GRA DUX BURG COMES pl. 7. ET DNS FLAND; on the reverse of No. 1 and 3. are IHS AUTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLOR IBAT; and on No. 2. DOMINE NE IN FURORE TUO ARGUAS ME. Although we never had in England a quarter Noble like this of No English Phillip's, as may be seen in pl. 1. of our Gold coin; yet there is a print of one quarter No- like it (No. 21) in several placarts, which must have been occasioned by their ble like not having seen any of ours, and if so, is not easily accounted for, as they are com- No. 21. mon enough, especially those of Edward the Third's.

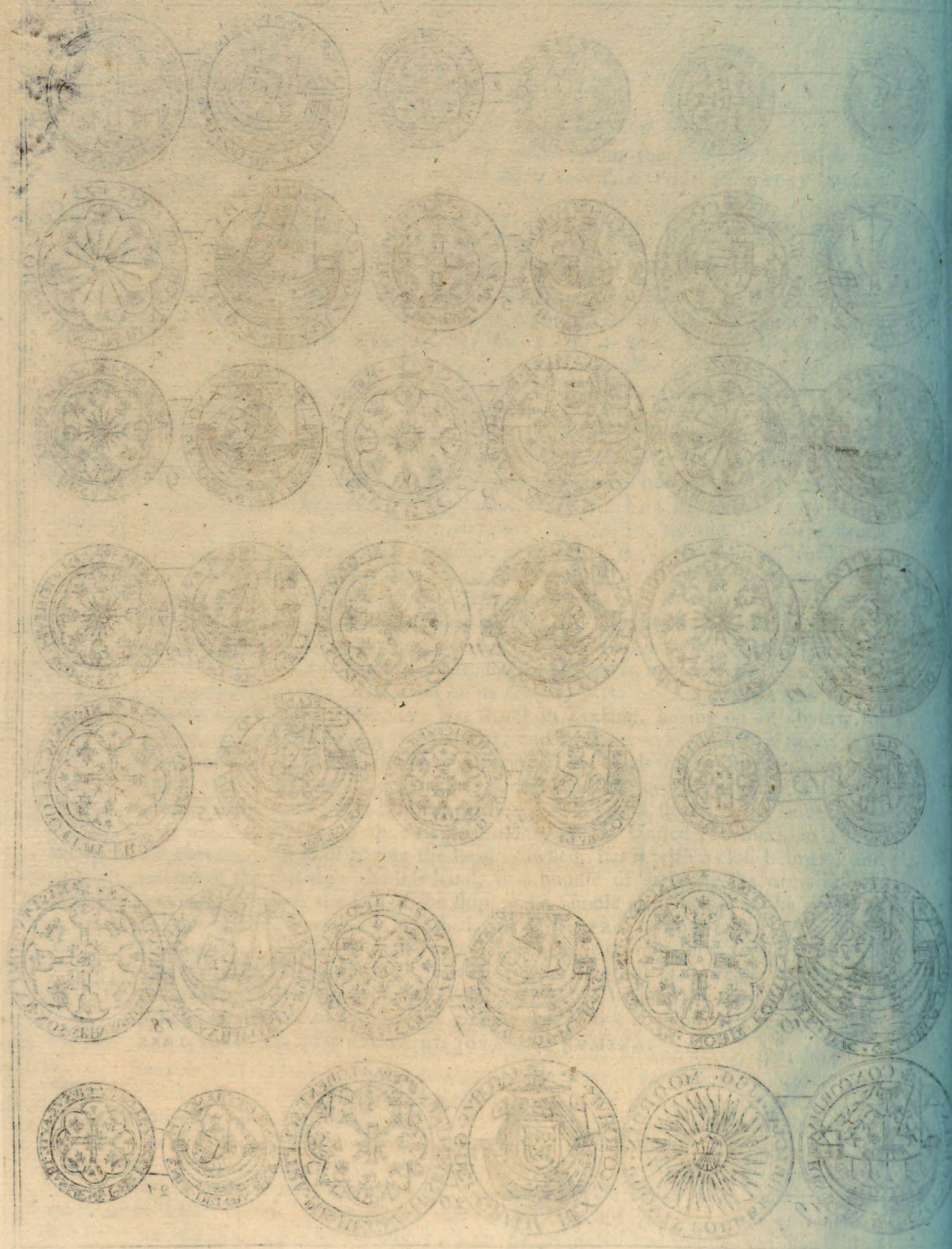
Maximilian, king of the Romans, caused No. 4. to be struck anno 1487, as Maximili- guardian to the archduke, Philip his son, duke of Burgundy, it was called an lian's Noble, half Ryal, and is inscribed, M. D. G. RO. REX ET PHS ARCHDUCES AU. CO. HO. or half Ryal, on the reverse is MO AUREA RO REGIS ET PHI ARCHD. AU. B. CO. HO. No. 5. No. 4. was also struck by him in 1488, and in a placart of 1489, is called the half Noble

A View of Nobles struck Abroad in Imitation of English.

- Half Noble, Noble of Austria, but generally a Schuytken, from the Ship, its legend is MO.
or Schuytken
No. 5. RO.REG. ET PHI ARDUC. AUS. BO. BR. CO. H. reverse, REFORMATIO POST GUERRA
PAX 1488.
- Gelderland, We meet with no other imitation of our Noble, for near a century after, or
Utrecht, during the troubles of the Low Countries, when between 1579 and 1584, the
Overysfel, 13 from No. 6. to 18 were struck. On the obverse of No. 6, 7, and 8, which
No. 6, 7, 8. were struck by order of the States of Gelderland, Utrecht and Overysfel, is in-
scribed, PHS. D. G. HISP. ZC REX DUX GEL CZ. — PHS DG HISPANIE REX DNS
TRAJEC, and PHS D G HISPANIAR REX DO TRANSISL; but on the reverses of
all is CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ CRESCUNT. This same inscription is also found
on the reverses of No. 9. and 10. struck at Utrecht and Campen, but on the ob-
verse, instead of the name of Phillip, is MON NOV ORDIN TRAJEC, and MON
Utrecht
Campen, NOVA CIVI CAMPEN VALO TRANSISULAN; nearly the same we find on No. 11.
No. 9, 10. Zealand, struck in Zealand, viz. MON NOVA AUR COMITAT ZEL; as also on No. 12. of
Gelderland, No. 11, 12. Gelderland, i. e. MON AUR DUC GEL ET COM ZUT; but on the reverse of the
first is, SI DEUS NOBISCUM QUIS CONTRA NOS; and on the last, ADJUTORIUM
Ghent, or NRM IN NOMINE DOM. The three following, No. 13, 14 and 15. were struck
new Flemish at Ghent, the metropolis of Flanders, and called the new Flemish Noble; on
No. 13, 14, the obverse of the whole, No. 13. is, MO AUREA RESTAUR METROPOL GAND
15. FLAND; and on the reverse the inscription is NISI DNS CUSTOD. CIVIT. FRUST
VIGILANTEAM 81; the half and quarter No. 13 and 14. want the two last
words, as also the word RESTAUR on the obverse, in other respects nearly the same.
- Gelderland, No. 16. was struck in Gelderland, round its obverse is inscribed MO AUREA DUC
Zealand, GELDRIA COM ZUTFANIE, and on its reverse, NISI QUIA DNS ERAT IN NOBIS
Overysfel, FORTU DEGLUTISS. No. 17. was struck in Zealand, having on its obverse for
No. 16, 17, legend, DOMINE SERVA NOS PERIMUS, and on its reverse, MONETA NOVA AU-
18. REA ZELAND 84. No. 18. is of Overysfel, and reads on its obverse, MONETA
NOVA AUREA ORDIN TRANSISLANIE, and on the reverse, NISI TU DOM NOS
SERVAVERIS FRUSTRA; the last of these sort of pieces struck in the Low Coun-
tries was No. 19. being the first gold money of the United Provinces in 1586;
United the obverse, instead of having the head crowned, has it with a close helmet; and
Provinces, instead of the shield in the left hand, is a bundle of arrows; the arms of the
No. 19. provinces being on the side of the ship, and a bundle of arrows is in the center of
the rose on the reverse; it is inscribed, MO ORDIN PROVIN FOEDER BELGIE 1586.
CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ CRESCUNT; it was made current for 7 Guildrs, increa-
sing afterwards to 11 Guilders, but have been long out of currency; the last in
the plate, viz. No. 20. is that of Scotland of James VI. and the only one they ever
Scotland, struck, it is inscribed JACOBUS 6. DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORUM; reverse, FLO-
No. 20. RENT SCEPTRÆ PIIS REGNA HIS JOVA DAT NUMERA.

F I N I S.





Snelling, Thomas

Miscellaneous Views Of The Coins Struck by English Princes in France,
Counterfeit Sterlings, Coins struck by the East India Company, Those in
the West India Colonies, And in the Isle of Man Also Of Pattern Pieces for
Gold and Silver Coins, And Gold Nobles struck Abroad in Imitation of

London 1769

2 Num.rec. 59#Beibd.3

urn:nbn:de:bvb:12-bsb10932550-9